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# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

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**MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN**  
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Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be addressed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.

The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers, by giving them the largest and most active and intelligent portion of the community.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

**Recent Work of the Grange.**

Those outside the order naturally ask: What has the Grange done, what is it doing and what does it propose to do?

The primary purposes of the order are, always have been and we trust will continue to be, to promote the interests of agriculture and develop a higher type of manhood and womanhood among ourselves, and whatever makes to these ends should be the work of the Grange.

Organization and co-operation is essential to any form of life. A plant or an animal is simply organized matter, and the higher the life the more complete the organization. Every form of industry is becoming organized, and the Grange is the organized interests of agriculture, and consequently the organized interests of the rural home, for these interests are inseparable.

It has benefited the farmer not alone through organized efforts to buy and sell, but in educating him so that he can buy and sell without this organization.

It is saving the farmers of this State nearly \$30,000 per year on their insurance.

It has been instrumental in passing legislation in this State which compels the corporate interests of the State to bear a larger burden of taxation, and relieving the property-holder to that extent. But the greatest work it has done is to bring people having the common interest of agriculture together where they can discuss ways and means for further advancing their interests.

With increased fame comes increased responsibility. With nearly forty thousand members in this State, one ought to feel responsible for some of the conditions that are allowed to exist. It seems to me that we should insist on the honest enforcement of all our laws, and that party or that candidate for office who does not pledge himself to this should be turned down. I believe the farm and home are paying nearly double the taxes they should, if property were taxed according to its value.

I believe that the Massachusetts corporation tax law, if passed in this State, would relieve the farmer here as it has in Massachusetts and Michigan.

W. J. THOMPSON.  
Lecturer Maine State Grange, Androscoggin County, Me.

**Poor Cottonseed Meal.**

Since July 28 thirteen samples of Star Brand cottonseed meal put out by Sledge & Wells, Memphis, Tenn., have been sent to the station for analysis. Eleven of these samples were sent by the importers and were taken from as many cars. Because of the poor appearance of the goods samples were sent to the station and the company has refused to handle the meal. The other two samples were from the same locality.

None of these goods had the appearance of prime cottonseed meal. Most of them were of poor color and full of hulls. Two of the samples carried a good deal of cotton and appeared "woolly." Two of the samples carried forty-five per cent. protein, one carried forty-three and the others carried from thirty-five to forty per cent. protein. None of them had the sweet nutty flavor characteristic of good cottonseed meal; some of the samples were tasteless, others had a bad taste, in two cases being bitter as burned. While all or nearly all of these goods have been or will be shipped out of the State, and no low-grade goods of other brands have been reported, users of cottonseed meal should be on the lookout for poor meal.

CHARLES D. WOODS, Director.  
Orono, Me., Aug. 12.

**To Increase Dairy Profits.**

In order to make a success here in Maine it is only necessary to increase the size of the herds. That is the secret of the whole matter. I know of one creamery in Vermont that has only eleven patrons; but as these men have an average of one hundred cows each the result is a complete success. This idea must be carried out here and our farmers increase the size of their herds.

Not only that, but they must look more sharply after the individual merit of their cows. No matter how good the breed, this individual merit must not be neglected. A cow may belong to one of the best dairy breeds and have a pedigree as long as the moral law, and yet be absolutely worthless. That was the case of Medora Fern, in the Pan-American test. This cow was a thoroughbred Guernsey, but as an individual she was good for nothing and only served to hold the others back during the six months test. Had there been one more cow like her in the herd the Guernseys would have lost. No matter what the breed may be, the farmer must see to it that no poor individual creeps into the herd, and

where one gets in by accident it should be eliminated as soon as possible.

When these matters are all attended to, and the rules of business carefully observed, dairying is bound to become one of the most profitable branches of agriculture in this State. I know one man in Vermont who bought a farm and stocked it by running in debt, yet he has within three years paid off the last dollar and has a good margin left. That sounds like the Aroostook, but it is a fact.

I believe there is just as much money in the business here as in Vermont if it is properly conducted, but we are far behind them now in this matter of profit. How this matter can be remedied is the question for us to now consider.

Every State and every section is apt to have its own specialty in which it excels. This is the case with every other kind of business that I know anything about, and

In topdressing meadows for grass, a few things are essential. The land should be put in good physical condition; that is, it should be smooth, well seeded and fertilized.

It is necessary that there should be a good sward, to begin with, and then it will not be difficult keeping it in a productive condition by further timely applications of manure. And this should be done before the grass has begun to fail in yield; if not, it will be difficult bringing it up to a productive point again. A small application every year or two is better than a large one calculated to last several years.

After grass has become run out there is little use in undertaking to bring it up again. It then needs to be plowed, devoted to other crop, and reseeded to grass again.

Any time after haying up to winter, but especially the earlier the better. It should be sufficiently early to allow the fall rains to

hay well up in quantity and quality, for it is our most important crop.

Franklin County, Vt. E. R. TOWLE.

**Modern Farming in Pennsylvania.**

On a hillside overlooking the beautiful Lackawaxen valley in Wayne County, Pa., near the manufacturing town of Honesdale, is located the ideal farm home of George L. Erik.

The tract contains about one hundred acres, mostly hill land, with soil varying from red shale to loam, all strong and fertile, and especially adapted to grass and pasture. Twenty-five acres are in meadow, nearly an equal amount in cultivated crops, orchard and garden, the remainder in pasture. The meadows at the time of my visit were in fine condition, considering the season, and will yield an average crop. One two-acre field in meadow has not been broken in twenty years, yet the yield this

and convenience. Like all of Mr. Erik's buildings and farm improvements, practical utility and convenience are the prevailing ideas in construction. The stables are in the basement. They are thoroughly ventilated. Numerous windows furnish an abundance of light. The walls are heavy and tight. A temperature of 40° to 60° is maintained during the coldest winter months.

Chain swing stanchions are in use, sawdust is used for bedding, and the dropping troughs are kept scrupulously clean, being flushed and washed with water every day. Drinking basins stand between every two cows, and are kept always full of fresh, pure water by an automatic, self-feeding arrangement. Water is piped into the barn and house by a hydraulic ram.

This up-to-date farmer has an acetylene gas plant which furnishes light in every room of his house equal to that of the best lighted city home. The house is a large,

and as much technical education will be taught to him in the classroom as is possible in two years.

The college is well prepared to carry out these courses. Its shops and laboratories are very completely furnished with tools and apparatus, its teachers are capable, and the expenses for the student are somewhat lower than in many other places.

These courses ought to be popular in Rhode Island, a State in which its artisans are given the highest reputation for skill and efficiency. In order to maintain this reputation in the future, it will be necessary to give our young machinists and engineers a better education, in both general and mechanical subjects, than the same class of men have now.

**Crops in the Kennebec Region.**

The hay crop, despite all the early promises of failure, is fully up to the average, but we have had the worst time to harvest it that your correspondent has ever seen. Of the corn crop we cannot speak so hopefully. It is late and not well grown generally. Sweet corn will be a comparative failure unless we have an unusual September.

Apples are about an average, but are dropping badly. Grain is good, but some pieces are choked with mustard. I wish some one would tell us how to get rid of it. I think I would plow as soon as the land was dry and harrow often and not sow the grain till late in June. It seems as if the weed might get started so that the process would kill most of it. I saw a piece of barley the other day that will have more mustard seed than barley. All fields are infested more or less.

Potatoes are of good quality and have very fine green tops. Bugs are not plenty. I have heard complaint of rot, but the complaint does not seem to be general. The legs said about gardens the better.

Kennebec County, Me. D. H. THING.

**Among the Farmers.**

There is a large field to be opened up in agricultural and horticultural education for women.—G. H. Ellis, Middlesex County, Mass.

I have been impressed with the enormous waste in lumbering as carried on in some sections. They often take only the butt log, leaving to waste much of what we should, in this section, consider valuable timber. A system of Government forestry is needed.—A. C. Stoddard, Franklin County, Mass.

Where trees are so low there is no occasion to cultivate, as no grass will grow. There is an orchard in my neighborhood that has not been plowed in forty or fifty years. It has been the practice of the owner to apply a cartload of manure to each tree every three or four years. The orchard is one of the best in the vicinity.—Samuel C. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.

The Grange insurance organization now carries more than four thousand policies, and saves the farmers more than half the cost of insurance. The Grange rate is three fourths per cent. for a three-year policy, against 3½ per cent. in the regular companies.—H. O. Hadley, Rockingham County, N. H.

We have found that we can apply machinery in Massachusetts as well as elsewhere. The rugged hills of old New England were never prized as they are now. We find from our records that there are no abandoned farms in Massachusetts. Some farmhouses may be vacant, but the land is used for farming purposes. The extension of electric railways is doing much to make farm life more attractive.—Carlton D. Richardson, Worcester County, Mass.

Better prices for milk are necessary to material improvements in the supply. But there are dealers who are willing to pay a higher price for better milk. The best class of dealers tell me that they have more trouble in finding dairymen who will furnish a satisfactory bonus above the market price. I know of a dealer in Philadelphia who is anxious to pay five and a half cents a quart for milk that will come up to his standard of cleanliness, which is by no means unreasonably high, and he can't find a sufficient supply.—Dr. L. Pearson, Allegany County, Pa.

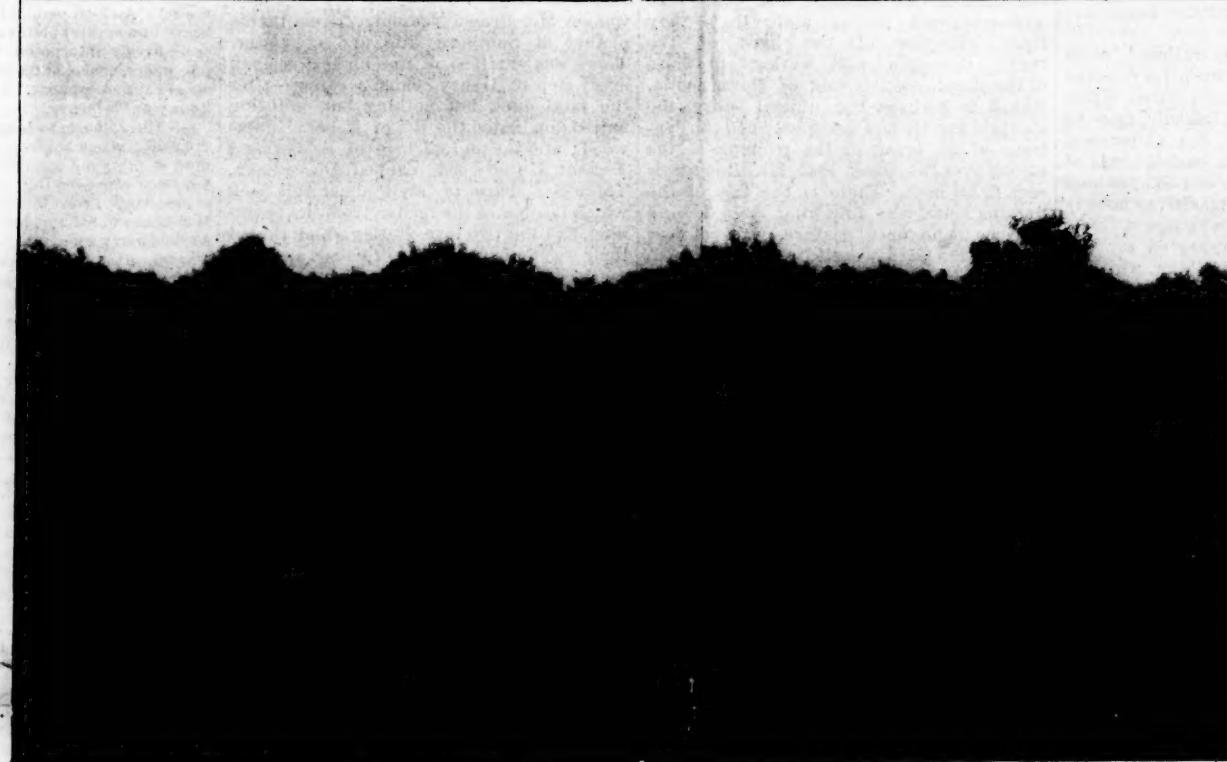
**Nuts Used as Food.**

Nuts are used extensively as a luxury and their food value has been given little attention. According to the report of the Department of Agriculture nuts were imported to the value of \$1,518,494 in 1901, and this amount does not include the nuts which are admitted duty free. The use of nuts under the unfavorable conditions for digestion has given them a reputation of being indigestible. If used under favorable conditions as part of the meal and not as an addition to a product which is indigestible itself, there is no reason why many of the nuts should not be regarded more favorably as food. The cost of nuts places them among the luxuries, since they cannot be regarded as an economical food material, except possibly the peanut. Compared with the more expensive forms of breakfast foods many of the nuts are not expensive forms of food.

The analyses of the nuts which have been made in connection with this study include the native nuts and those found on the market. There are other nuts beside those that have been selected which it is hoped will be added to the results given in this paper at some future time. As a matter of interest the chufa nut has been included in the analyses. While the chufa nut is not found in the market yet, it is advertised by seedsmen as a nut which readily grows in Iowa and can be successfully raised in New England and the Middle States. The peanut is undoubtedly a valuable food material, and its reasonable price readily places it as the most useful of the nuts commonly met with in the market.

J. P. WEEMS.

A SUCCESSFUL PENNSYLVANIA CHESTNUT ORCHARD.



certainly the dairy business is no exception to the universal law of trade. Maine has developed an aptitude for the cream trade and so rapidly has she forged ahead in this industry that she now holds the Boston market. It is to this State that the people of Massachusetts now look for their supply of fresh cream, and this is the trade to which we should cater. They come here because the cream is here, and it is of the best. On the same principle they go to Vermont for their butter because it is the best. That is their specialty, and in this line they are most decidedly ahead of us. The butter that is now being made in Maine is largely from the poorest cream, while all the sweet cream goes to the Boston market. Now, you must see that while this fact is giving our cream a splendid reputation it is giving our butter a black eye in the big markets. That is why I believe that cream should be our future specialty.

At the present time we are not supplying the Boston market with what sweet cream it calls for. So rapidly has this trade grown that our creameries have not been able to keep pace with it. There is certainly but little need of both with butter when there is more profit in the cream trade. Unless we supply this market and this demand, we are quite likely to lose it. If Boston begins to turn to other States to supply this deficiency, it is more than likely that these other States will begin to cater to it. That is exactly what we do not want to see happen.

Some care is necessary in doing a good job of this kind. Coarse, strawy manure is not the best for this purpose, as it should be such as can be spread evenly and made fine in some manner.

A careful man will do this well by hand, but if there is much of this work to be done a manure spreader would excel any hand work in the uniformity and evenness produced, besides making the manure go further.

After it is spread—if done by hand—it will be an excellent plan to go over the ground with a good bush weighted sufficiently to fine the manure where lumpy and press it down among the grass roots.

I remember once of seeing a man doing this kind of work riding comfortably on the bush. As he was a heavy man there was not much to be seen of the manure after he got through.

There is no better way to dispose of manure where the farmer has it for the purpose than in topdressing such fields or pieces of ground that are too moist to plow, and yet with proper care will produce good crops of hay.

Farmers who practice what is termed a short rotation of crops, that is, keep their fields in grass not more than three or four years before plowing again, will find it necessary to fine the manure where lumpy and press it down among the grass roots.

This is the case with our winter wheat, which is to be harvested in the spring. It is not to be seen of the manure after he got through.

A practice is quite common among farmers—one more so than now I think—of pasturing cows over night in a field in autumn, and this is the way to fertilize sufficiently either for grass or to plow and devote to other crops. Sometimes a piece of ground will be treated in this way with good effect.

If a field is too rough and forbidding it would be better to turn to pasture at once, and bestow enough more work and fertilizer on the remaining portion of the meadows to fully compensate for the diminished area.

Where the land was not sufficiently fertilized last spring on seeding to grass, or for any reason the stand is not what it should be, a moderate application of manure will usually be of much benefit. It will help to establish a better sward and to carry it successfully through the winter.

Where there is not sufficient manure for the purpose I would not hesitate to apply some kind of grass fertilizer—lindens, I think where it is advisable to keep a field in grass for a considerable number of years, it would be better to apply manure one year and a fertilizer the next, both of course in moderate quantity when applied every year.

I have had good success with a standard superphosphate alone for a term of years. This was applied early in spring.

In all possible ways farmers should endeavor to keep the production of grass for

season is fair and the hay of excellent quality.

"If we don't get one and a half tons of hay per acre," said Mr. Erik, "we break up the meadow. Our meadows are given a topdressing of barnyard manure every two or three years.

"Of the plowed land ten acres are in corn, Leaming, Pride of the North and Stowell's Evergreen. The latter came up thinly and will be a light crop. The field corn is making a rapid growth and will yield heavily. This crop is grown for the silo. Our silo has been in use thirteen years; has a capacity of ninety tons, which is too small for the farm, and we are preparing to enlarge it."

"Do you think the silo an improvement on the old system of preserving fodder?"

"I consider it a necessity on every stock and dairy farm; we could not get along without it.

"A few acres of oats are raised to seed out, and potatoes, garden truck, root crops, apples, pears, plums and other fruits for home use. The leading and most successful varieties of apples for this section are Baldwin, Greenings and Spys. This season's crop of apples will be light, not over one-third of an average, while many orchards throughout the country are loaded with a heavier crop than last year."

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**Vegetables in Light Supply.**  
The usual late summer dullness prevails in the city markets. The consumption is further reduced by the high prices asked for many lines of vegetables. The supply is light for the season.

Some of the farmers who team fruit and produce to Boston come from twenty-five miles or more out in the country. Although their nearby markets are often good ones, they find that large loads cannot be readily sold at fair prices unless taken to Boston or other large cities. Some of them start early in the morning and take their stand in the market district early in the afternoon. This is the time when most of the nearby gardeners have sold out and gone home, and these distant farmers largely occupy the field. Of course, the demand is not so good as in the morning, but the loads are often sold out by night. If not, the farmer retains his stand all night, selling the rest of his load in the morning. "We earn our money," said farmer Proctor of Hopkinton, who had brought in a load of apples, Wednesday. "To sell a load sometimes takes the best part of two days. This load is mostly Williams apples and Clapp's Favorite pears. They both bring about \$1 or \$1.25 per bushel. Vegetables are all bringing good prices. I shall have a lot of tomatoes soon. If I had them now, they would bring \$2.50 per bushel. Some of the Watertown gardeners have them. The 'Belmont' is one of the best early kinds, being large and smoother than the old Boston Market and most other varieties."

It looks now as if tomatoes would be scarce, as the vines are said to run to leaves and to be late in ripening the fruit. Cabbages are still in very light supply. Cauliflowers are scarce and high. Some dealers report quite a sale for the half-trumpet, half-cabbage vegetable called kohlrabi. Good ones bring about 90 cents per dozen, the white variety being usually preferred to the purple. They are cut when half grown and still tender.

#### Hay Price Unsettled.

The leading hay markets of the country remain in the weak declining condition noted last week. But receipts are rather light, which fact would indicate that prices may have dropped as far as they will get for the immediate present. The best grades are selling well at full quotations. Possibly some improvement may occur before the new crop becomes fully seasoned. Trade is rather light, most buyers taking only small lots to last until the new crop is ready in large quantities. In Northern markets the bulk of the offerings are still of the last year's crop, while in the South new hay is plenty and selling at about the price of the old. But elsewhere old hay of similar grade is given preference, and brings \$2 or \$3 more per ton.

At New York hay receipts were 6776 tons or about ten per cent. less than for the preceding week, but still quite large compared with 4679 tons for the corresponding week last year. Trade is slow. Straw is in light receipt. The Buffalo market is reported overstocked with old hay and low-grade new hay. The Montreal market is reported weak and much of the hay arriving damaged by the incessant rains which have lately prevailed in Canadian hay section. By no means all of the Canadian crop has been harvested, and appearances indicate that a large proportion of Canadian shipment to New York and New England will be in poor condition as a result of the weather.

Following are the highest prices for hay, as quoted by the Hay Trade Journal, in the markets mentioned: Boston \$21, New York \$22, Jersey City \$22, Philadelphia \$19, Brooklyn \$21, Buffalo \$18, Pittsburgh \$14.25, Duluth \$13, Minneapolis \$10.50, Baltimore \$19, Chicago, \$13.50, Richmond \$15, Cincinnati \$17.50, Nashville \$13.50, Kansas City \$9, Washington \$15.75, Memphis \$13, St. Louis \$13, New Orleans \$16.50, Montreal \$11.

#### Wheat Still Advancing.

The continued advance in wheat seems to be owing to the small stock available at the market centres. Farmers having become more prosperous are not obliged as formerly to rush their crop into market as soon as harvested, and this year many of them have been holding back for better prices. The cry of "dollar wheat" has attracted many followers with temporary result, at least, of reducing shipments at ordinary prices. Whether the market will be flooded later in the year remains to be seen. The crop is certainly a big one even if not fully up to early Government estimates. The export demand is at present active and would take larger supplies if they could be had. European buyers suspect that prices may be higher because they are lower and are trying to replenish their supplies.

Flour has advanced ten to fifteen cents per barrel in sympathy with wheat, while bran and other mill feedstocks are rising ten-dency.

Corn has to a slight degree followed the advance of wheat, and bag meal has risen one or two cents during the week. The growing crop is unquestionably backward everywhere, and only a long spell of warmer weather will secure the fulfillment of early estimates. There would seem to be fully as much ground for a sharp advance in corn as in wheat, but corn may still be had at moderate prices. The crop will almost certainly be more or less short, and apparently much of it will as last year be soft and poor.

#### Good Demand for Fruit.

Pears are in fair supply for the early part of the season, but the native shipments are as yet of rather low grade, the best varieties not being ready. Clapp's Favorite makes up the bulk of offerings; a fairly good cooking and table pear, but a very poor keeper after ripening and inferior to the Bartlett in every respect except earliness. They should be picked early and shipped while rather hard. Some native Bartletts are at hand and these, if good, bring top prices (\$1.50 or more per bushel), but many of them are small. The bulk at sales of pears are at \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel. The demand is moderate.

Plums are mostly from the Pacific coast, and the supply of these is large just at present. There are a few natives, but most of these find local markets at about \$3 per bushel. The California plums sold in Boston are mostly in eight-pound baskets and 25 cents per basket in large lots, with some choice kinds higher. Some very nice plums have been arriving from New York State.

Blueberries are in good supply, but the season for them is passing, and many are soft and poor. Muskmelons and watermelons continue cheap and plenty.

A novelty in Boston is the alligator pear, seen last week in several stalls. It sells in a limited way as a salad fruit at fifteen cents retail. They are poor keepers.

At New York most apples are of irregular quality, and meeting a slow market at easy prices; positively fancy fruit is still in light supply, and occasional sales of such slightly exceed quotations. Pears are moving rather slowly and ton is slightly in buyers' favor. Black grapes are more plenty and weaker. Peaches not over plenty, but most of the offering show defects either in quality or condition, and prices are quite irregular; strictly fancy are nominally steady. Plums are meeting a light demand at about previous quotations. Few blackberries are arriving. Huckleberries are a shade firmer. Fancy plums are pretty well sustained, but many of the receipts were stale from holding over in the cars and prices averaged low. Watermelons are in large supply, but many are of low grade.

"Buyers paid more for apples during August and September than they were able to sell for at any time during the entire season. The reasons are various. When questioned and asked, ' Didn't you pay a little high for that orchard? ' they would reply, ' Oh, no; we will put in storage and get our price after a while.'

"Men seem to forget that it costs to store apples, that there is expense from the time the apples are purchased and put in coolers until taken out and sold, not counting the

actual storage charges. Apples never increase in size after being put in barrels, neither do drops change to hand-picked fruit from the tree. Repacking is sometimes necessary and very often expensive. Not because last season was disastrous to many firms do we claim that cold storage is being overdone, but desire to call attention to the abuse made of storing. Apples entirely unfit for the dryers were placed in coolers, many buyers became reckless, bought everything in the shape of an apple and seemed to think all that was necessary was to get them into barrels and in storage, then they could roll out fine fruit later on at a profit.

"It may become necessary to enforce the same rule in apples as now in use by egg men; have the fruit inspected before allowing it to go into storage. The old saying, ' That a man can do as he pleases with his apples after they are paid for,' has caused many a man to fall. Experienced buyers last season refused to listen to the report of this convention, the very organization that is trying to assist growers and buyers. Horticultural papers are frequently at fault in urging the erection of cold-storage plants away from markets and advising growers to store their apples, unless they obtain certain prices for their fruit. Gentlemen, while so many commercial orchards are coming into bearing in the West, with so many smaller orchards in the North, East and South, some different methods must be adopted for the grading and storing, some plan arranged to dispose of the inferior grades, a better understanding must be reached between the grower and buyer regarding the size of the crop and the quality of the fruit, and prices so fixed, which will insure fairness to both, or the day for profit in cold-storing apples is passed."

#### Apples in Steady Demand.

The supply of apples continues moderate, and previous estimates of a light crop of the early varieties appear to be confirmed. Most of the native fruit so far seems of poor quality. The best arrivals at present are from New York State. There are, however, some good nearby Williams and a few As-trachans. These average \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel, with fancy lots higher. Apples which are teamed to market come mostly in bushel boxes for convenience, and the boxes are returned to the growers.

Native apples sent by railroad come either in boxes or barrels, the price received being about the same in proportion, either way. Boxes of large shipments may be returned to the grower. Box shipments, large or small, should be in bushel boxes of uniform shape. Boxes of odd shapes and sizes bring unsatisfactory results, as nobody likes to buy them, and a discount must probably be made. The approved style of box is square and has a flat top, which is put on at first and the box filled from the bottom, the layer next to the slats being faced (stem up), after the manner of packing fruit in barrels. Pears are packed in the same way, the first layer being packed sides up.

Apple buyers are at work in same section at varying prices. Prices are reported in the Illinois orchard districts at \$1.90 and \$2, condition not stated. The crop of three acres of a Winterton (N. Y.) orchardist has been sold at \$400, the crop being estimated at four hundred barrels.

A New York dealer said: "If every apple grower would conveniently set about seeing how many bushels he could turn into the evaporators and would induce his neighbors to take the same step, it would be only a few years until all the choice fruit would command \$2 per barrel at the orchard. But will apple growers ever do this? Not until they organize local unions and provide rules for grading and marketing. Not until they learn that the buyers now control the situation and that the growers do not though they could. Not until they look upon their growing as a commercial proposition. Not until they learn as producers that 'scientific marketing' is of equal importance to 'scientific growing.' Apple growers can learn valuable lessons from the citrus and deciduous fruit growers of California who have no nearer market than two thousand miles and who must send their goods across the continent to find buyers. In the apple deal the buyers are close at hand, the markets are within easy reach, the consumers are within a reasonable radius. And the goods can be stored. Above all the surplus can be used."

Shipments to Europe have been large for so early in the season, nearly six thousand barrels leaving American ports last week, of which 573 barrels were from Boston. For the same week last year shipments were less by over one thousand barrels. The English apple crop seems to be nearly a failure, and the French crop has amounted to little.

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Peaches not over plenty, but most of the offering show defects either in quality or condition, and prices are quite irregular; strictly fancy are nominally steady. Plums are meeting a light demand at about previous quotations. Few blackberries are arriving. Huckleberries are a shade firmer.

Fancy plums are pretty well sustained, but many of the receipts were stale from holding over in the cars and prices averaged low. Watermelons are in large supply, but many are of low grade.

"Buyers paid more for apples during August and September than they were able to sell for at any time during the entire season. The reasons are various. When questioned and asked, ' Didn't you pay a little high for that orchard? ' they would reply, ' Oh, no; we will put in storage and get our price after a while.'

"Men seem to forget that it costs to store apples, that there is expense from the time the apples are purchased and put in coolers until taken out and sold, not counting the



AN ATTRACTIVE FARM HOME.  
Residence of George L. Erik, Wayne Co., Pa. See descriptive article.

#### Literature.

Charles G. D. Roberts is so pleasing an interpreter of nature and animal life that anything from his pen is sure to find a host of readers. It is not surprising, therefore, that the present publishers of his growing list of books should bring out in new form his collection of stories embodying life in the Canadian backwoods, which marked one of the periods of his development as a producer of veritable animal and nature classics. While "Earth's Enigmas" does not naturally rank in intrinsic literary value with "The Heart of the Ancient Wood" or "The Kindred of the Wild," the material is the same as that which this accomplished writer drew upon for his longer and more finished books. With the addition of three new stories and enriched by the drawings of Charles Livingston Bull, one of our foremost illustrators of animal stories, "Earth's Enigmas" is sure to have a wide reading. There are fifteen short stories in this book of two hundred and eighty-five wide-margined pages, and they vary from glimpses of the lives of the rough Canadian mill workers to those of the simple country folk of Nova Scotia. But it is perhaps the animal story, the struggle for life and death between the denizens of the forest or the triumph of the strong over the weak that Mr. Roberts is seen at his best. There is the tale of the nursing lamb, who following close behind the ewe in an open pasture, was pounced upon by the mighty eagle, which fell upon the poor lamb. "The ewe wheeled and charged madly; but at the same instant the eagle, with two mighty buffets of his wings, rose beyond her reach and soared away toward the mountain. The lamb hung limp from its talons; and with piteous cries the ewe ran beneath, gazing upward, and stumbling over the hillocks and juniper bushes." But the lamb fed the nest of eagles, and the ewe could only wander hither and thither over the round, bleak hill, calling pathetically for the missing lamb. One of the new stories which appears in the collection concerns the granddaughter of a backwoods Nova Scotian couple, who, from her early childhood, had dreamed of a life in Boston. Lydia lived on an old farm, appropriately named "Stony-Lonesome," with old John Cassidy and his wife, and although her young heart yearned for the big city of her dreams, she could not bear to leave them alone. Her mother had gone to Boston in her youth, only to return in shame, having been deserted by her lover. So Boston was a black horror to John Cassidy, who had never stayed far from the place of his birth. Lydia saw the other girls go away in their youth and return arrayed in fine clothes and with ready money, and "the poison was in her veins," as John Cassidy observed. "Oh, gran'dad, oh, gran'mother, if I could go for a little spell an' try it, I know I could do well—I feel it in me—an' I'd love to help you pay off that mortgage on 'Stony-Lonesome' that gives you so much bother every year." As her restlessness grew John Cassidy began to think that it was not right for him to stand in her way. To remove himself as a stumbling block he planned to throw himself over some steep bank. This eventually did, and the old horse jogged home faithfully but with no master in the wagon. Mr. Cassidy was found hovering between life and death, and his life continued to be in the balance while Lydia underwent a similar period of remorseful anguish. Of course the experience cured Lydia of her desire to go to Boston. [Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.]

William C. Edgar, the editor of the North-western Miller, has written a book entitled "The Story of a Grain of Wheat," in which he presents in a comprehensive manner the history of this king of cereals from the earliest times to the present day, and also the "wheat-fields of tomorrow." We are given in detail information about the wheat berry, the early history of wheat, the great wheat market of London and the wheat-growing countries of the world, the progress of milling this cereal and the important matter of transportation. There are pictures in the book showing the cinch-bug and the grasshopper, two of the great enemies of wheat, and Biblical references to "corn," the name given in ancient times, oftentimes when wheat was really meant. There are statistics giving the wheat production of the world, yields per acre in the various wheat-growing countries, and the fact is disclosed to us that the present ordinary consumption of wheat in the world is 340 million bushels (a quarter being eight bushels). Russian wheat, wheat raised in the United States and Canada, and the natural advantages of Argentina as a wheat-growing country are set forth, although, of course, most attention is paid to the United States. We are told, for example, that 1901 was a record-breaking year, when 721 million bushels were raised in this country. Wheat is raised in forty-three States and Territories. The development of western Canada as a wheat-growing country, the movement of farmers from the United States to these newly opened wheat fields, and the large investments of American capital in the Dominion are, say the author, creating a change in the sentiment on the tariff question which will doubtless have a pronounced effect upon the future political course of both countries. A duty of twenty-five cents per bushel on wheat prohibits the entry of any portion of the Canadian crop into the United States at present, but we are told that this duty is a detriment to the welfare and prosperity of the American farmer because the wheat grown in the Canadian Northwest has certain attributes lacking in United States wheat, and if the Canadian wheat were freely received and graded in our mills, it would assist in marketing the wheat produced abroad. This is interesting information which may in the future result in tariff changes. There is a great deal of other information in the book for one who is interested in wheat. The style of the book prohibits the entry of any portion of the Canadian crop into the United States at present, but we are told that this duty is a detriment to the welfare and prosperity of the American farmer because the wheat grown in the Canadian Northwest has certain attributes lacking in United States wheat, and if the Canadian wheat were freely received and graded in our mills, it would assist in marketing the wheat produced abroad. This is interesting information which may in the future result in tariff changes. There is a great deal of other information in the book for one who is interested in wheat. 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**Poultry.****The Moulting Season.**

Birds hatched in the spring are in full plumage by and before September, but they do not moult that year unless forced on to maturity by stimulating food and made to lay a batch of eggs.

Young birds moult far more easily than old birds. For instance, a yearling hen will sometimes get through her moult in five or six weeks, while an older bird takes three months and even four. In the utility poultry yard we usually allow the hens to moult only once, so the moult should be quite an easy matter. Deaths are very rare during moult, yet they do occur; but the danger lies in the birds run down and weak from the strain of changing their feathers being more susceptible to cold and damp or disease.

If a bird looks very sick it is well to remove it and place it in a well-sheltered pen by itself, feeding on stimulating food and giving it a little tonic in the drinking water, as described below. When the moult is very obviously on it is well to start the breakfast of soft food again, if it has been dropped during the summer months, and add a little linseed meal to the mixture. It need not form more than one-seventh of the whole mixture.

A little meat or fresh scraps may be given with advantage. "Green food" at this time helps to keep the blood and bowels healthy, and even when on a grass run some lettuce or cabbage leaves should be given them daily, if available; failing garden stuff, a beet cut in halves and thrown down or hung up in the run makes a good substitute.

Finally, put a piece of sulphate of iron about the size of a walnut in a gallon of water, and add ten drops of sulphuric acid, and give them this to drink in an earthenware drinking fountain. These little matters may be often quite unnecessary. Indeed, often fowls, especially young fowls, moult almost imperceptibly; but, again, they may moult badly, and the tonic and green stuff and the feeding recommended will help them through.

C. D. L.

**Eggs Tending Upward.**

Demand for fresh eggs holds good and the supply is at best moderate. Prices have risen one to two cents in the principal markets of the country.

At Boston the best grades bring 25 to 27 cents and good Eastern stock 20 to 22 cents. Western stock has not advanced much, buyers not being eager for eggs shipped long distances in summer. This summer Western eggs have arrived in better condition than usual at this season.

Many eggs are still going into storage, buyers evidently seeing a profit even at the present advance. Estimates of the stock in cold storage in the United States range from 3,500,000 to five million cases. The larger estimate would be about one-twelfth the total estimated annual production of the country. The egg man of the Produce Review says: "A close study of the weekly clearance of our receipts during July, and comparing these observations with the reported use of refrigerator eggs, enables me to estimate the present weekly consumption in this market at about sixty thousand cases a week; this is unusually large for the midsummer season, and gives reason to predict that the first of September will find us with fully fifty thousand cases less storage eggs on hand than we had at same time last year, unless the August receipts should prove abnormally large."

On the whole the situation favors a continuance of moderate but not high prices through the fall season. Any great advance would be checked by sale of storage stock. In fact a good deal of early storage stock has already come out tempted by the prices now offered.

**Poultry a Great Industry.**

The value of all products of animal origin in 1899 (wool, mohair and goat hair, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, honey, wax, animals sold and animals slaughtered) amounted to \$1,718,900,221.

Poultry and eggs, which formed 16.3 per cent. of this great sum were undervalued by two of these products—dairy products (milk, butter and cheese) and animals sold. The item of wool, which is ever a matter of concern in the commercial world, and which is so important as sometimes to become the shibboleth of a political campaign, was worth but \$45,723,739, being \$91,168,138 less than the value of the poultry, soy, and \$98,563,232 less than the worth of the eggs produced, and less than one-third the value of these two combined.

Animals slaughtered on the farm were worth \$2,981,433 more than the poultry product and \$45,866,940 more than the eggs produced, but the animals which were slaughtered were worth \$91,304,937 less than the poultry and eggs taken together.

The poultry and eggs product of 1899 exceeded in value the wheat crop of twenty-eight States and Territories. There were produced on farms in 1899, 1,293,818,144 dozen eggs. This amounts to 43,127,272 crates of thirty dozen each. An ordinary refrigerator car, which has an average length of about 42.5 feet, holds four hundred crates. All this means, then, that a train of these cars sufficient to carry the product of 1899 would be 868 miles long, or long enough to reach from Chicago to Washington to have several miles of cars to spare.

These figures and statements are taken from a very interesting report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, edited by George Fayette Thompson, M. S. He gives the number of poultry of all species in Massachusetts in 1900 as 1,880,633. Adding those under three months old, they were valued at \$1,018,119, while the value of the products for 1899 was \$3,979,022. Of the latter sum, \$2,511,341 represented the eggs produced and \$1,407,681 the poultry.

All animal products for 1899 were valued at \$19,140,730, and poultry and eggs comprised 28.2 per cent. of this sum. Excepting dairy products (milk, butter and cheese) valued at \$12,885,744, the poultry and eggs exceeded in value all other animal products

by \$1,703,068. Although the figures show fewer poultry in 1900 than in 1899, owing to the fact that fowls under three months old were not included, the production of eggs increased from 8,931,966 dozen in 1899 to 12,925,630 dozen in 1899. The average price per dozen of the eggs in 1899 was 19.9 cents.

**Horticultural.**

**A Successful Chestnut Orchard.**  
The largest chestnut orchard visited by me under direction of the New York Forest, Fish and Game Commission, was that of Mr. J. T. Lovett at Emilie, Pa., about five miles from Trenton, N. Y. This orchard is also in the fine farming country along the Delaware river, and is a chestnut "orchard" in the truest sense of the word. It is an interesting fact that the farm upon which this orchard is located has been in possession of the Lovett family since 1880, and that they still hold the original deed bearing the signature of William Penn.

The orchard is in two distinct parcels, the total acreage of which is about twenty-two acres, containing some 1300 trees from four to thirteen years old. The trees are nursery-grown seedlings, some of them having been grafted in the nursery, but most of them were first set out and then grafted in their second or third year. The third year is best because they are better established then, and are more able to withstand the shock of grafting.

They are set in rows thirty feet apart each way, and at present the ground between them is cultivated, and this year was growing a crop of corn. The whip graft was the method used and it seemed very successful. It was not thought necessary to wrap the joint with waxed muslin, as ninety per cent. took without this precaution. The thirteen-year-old trees are now some six to eight inches in diameter, and bear as high as a bushel of nuts yearly. The illustration, originally secured for the Forest Commission, shows the present appearance of Mr. Lovett's trees, aged four to thirteen years, mostly of the Paragon variety.

The Paragon is the favorite because of its great bearing qualities. The burs are easily picked off from the young trees, as it has been found that if seedlings are allowed to bear, profusely before they are five or six years old they become stunted and are liable to die. Whether this would be true in the case of grafted sprouts is uncertain. In the fall when the burs begin to turn yellow and open a little so as to show the nuts inside, they are picked just as apples would be spread out in the sun to dry. There is a great demand for the nuts, the whole crop last year selling for \$10 per bushel. Much time and expense have been expended in getting the orchard in its present fine condition, but the owner is now confident that he is on the road to financial success. Weevils are mentioned as the only serious enemy. In addition to the grafted field trees Mr. Lovett has about twenty-five thousand one and two-year-old ungrafted seedlings in his nursery.

ERNEST A. STERLING.  
Forester New York Forest, Fish and Game Commission, Albany, N. Y.

**Apple Season 1903-4**

CHASER R. LAWRENCE: Regarding this season's apple crop there promises to be a yield not much below that of last season. Taking all conditions into consideration I find that prospects for prices are not as good as last season. I do not expect to see such a wide range of prices as ruled last year. The low prices of the past season may be reached, but I doubt if the extreme figures are seen for this year's crop.

It would be best again this season to export only the best fruit, for, as last season, the smaller quantity of really choice stock will return more than a larger quantity of inferior apples. If you must market under-grade stock dispose of it as near home as possible and with as little expense as possible.

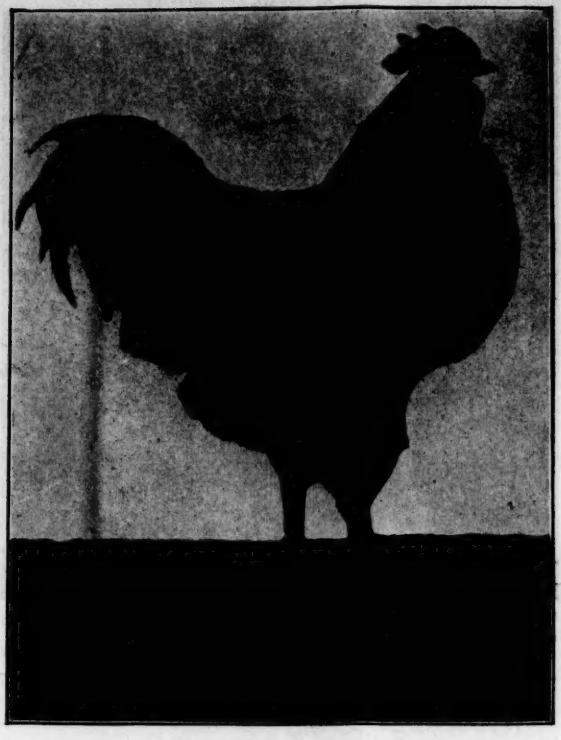
Since our last letter we have received a cable from our London house in Covent Garden, advising us that the Gravestones, S. S. New York, sold at \$4.86, and there was a most excellent demand for good quality American apples. The California fruit on this boat was sold by our London house for higher prices than the previous shipment and the first shipment netted \$7000 more than did the initial shipment last year, so one can readily understand how satisfactory European markets will be for American fruit this year.

Messrs. James Lindsay & Son of Glasgow advise by cable as follows: Steamer Astoria landed her cargo in very bad condition and a good many of the barrels showed signs of rot, and they do not advise shipments of any inferior apples, as the results will not be satisfactory to the shipper. They quote Gravestones at \$4.86 to \$6.31. Our Liverpool house cables that the market is most excellent for good quality fruit. Boston shipments commenced last week, but not heavily, and a good demand is looked for. The poultry and eggs taken together.

People of various occupations often speak of "going to farming," as if to make up their minds to become farmers is all that is needed. But living on a farm for a longer or shorter time is not necessarily farming, as many a failure has discovered. An unskilled, incompetent farmer will take the same low standing among his fellows as an ill-trained mechanic or clerk or a quack doctor. Even the possession of money will not prevent a good deal of rather contemptuous laughter over his lackless efforts and his ignorance of detail. Fortunately, however, farming is one of the very few occupations which is more or less natural to mankind, because of the strain of farmer blood which is the foundation and strength of most families. The requisites are good health, enthusiasm, persevering industry, some capital, plenty of good sense and a fair knowledge of the business. The more ability, character and intelligence can be added to these the higher the standing of the farmer.

**Golden Chronicle.**

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer's gift of \$2,000,000 to found a school of journalism at Columbia University is, indeed, a princely one. There are those who doubt the practical value of such an institution, and who believe that journalism can be learned thoroughly only in a newspaper office. This may be true to a certain extent, and yet, a young man specially trained, providing he has natural aptitude, will be better prepared to begin the practice of journalism than the one who has to gain all his knowledge by an apprenticeship in either the business or the editorial offices of a great journal. Indeed, there is now a disposition in the offices of the leading dailies to avoid teaching novices, so much how general education they may possess. A preference is given to those who have gained their experience on out-of-town papers over college graduates who are ignorant of the executive details of a large



A PEDIGREE PLYMOUTH ROCK.  
Best Barred Rock Cockerel at the Maine State Poultry Show, and sired by 1st prize Cockerel of the show of the preceding year. Owned, bred and photographed by E. E. Peacock, the Barred Rock Specialist, of Kent's Hill, Me.

journalistic establishment. Hence the man who has come up from the compositor's case is often given a "show" before the college graduate who has taken high honors. There is no time to instruct in the rush and drive of daily journalism, and the man who accepts a position on a city daily must be familiar with newspaper work. It is true that the college man may be more generally well informed than the other, but he lacks the technical skill which can be immediately utilized, and with all his academic training he cannot take a place at once at a desk or in the reporterial rooms in a satisfactory manner. No doubt he will learn quickly enough if he gets the chance, but he is sometimes discouraged by the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick, and drifts off into other callings where he can make use of his talents and attainments. This is, perhaps, not a cause for regret, for of all businesses, or professions if you like, daily journalism is the most exacting and the most poorly paid, considering the time that has to be devoted to it, though more money can be earned in it at the start than in either law or medicine. That eccentric Southern anti-slavery reformer, Gen. Cassius M. Clay, or "Cash" Clay, as he was more familiarly called, left six wills which have been offered for probate. One will contains this paragraph: "The Whitehall lands and fixtures of 300 acres shall remain, including houses, trees, etc., forever the same intact—finest natural park on earth. It shall be in fee simple the property of the United States of America in trust for the inhabitants of this earth. It shall be so long under the care of my executors as may be deemed best by the Federal Government, and then be under their direction and support in the purposes of this legator." He also made a provision for the maintenance of the park by setting aside about three hundred acres of coal mines owned by him in Clay County, Ky. The old warrior had no doubt meant well, but we are afraid it will be some time before the United States gets possession of the park, for his relatives are trying to prove that he was always insane, and was not in his right mind when he became a follower of William Lloyd Garrison.

Some people have curious ideas of economy, as I have before observed in this column, especially in the matter where spirituous liquors are concerned. I was on a salt-water excursion recently, and a young man objected seriously and strenuously to the price he had to pay for drinks at the steamboat bar. He averred that he would not stand such extortion, as he was pleased to call the charge for "John Barleycorn," so at the first landing-place he went ashore and purchased a quart of whiskey, which he took to his stateroom, inviting every one in the immediate vicinity to imbibe. The bottle was emptied before the vessel left port, and I wondered how much the youth saved by his frugality, considering that he broke the big blade of his new pearl-handled penknife in endeavoring to use it for a corkscrew. The last time I saw him he was making a bee line to the head of the wharf for another flagon of old Scotch. Probably during the night he rolled as much as the steamer did, for I heard suspicious noises coming from his compartment.

On the evening of my return home I happened to drop into one of those places where you get a full meal for twenty-five cents. The last course was an infinitesimal piece of pie. The man who sat opposite me looked at his portion of the American delicacy rather dubiously, but immediately devoured it at one gulp—boiled it, as Joe, the gigantic blacksmith of "Great Expectations," might say. Then he called the waitress and said, "Mary Jane, bring me another piece of pie of precisely the same size as the last one."

The foregoing reference to Dickens reminds me what Tony Weller said to his vivacious son: "Samivel, beware of the vipers," or words to that effect, and this recalls to my mind a young woman who is lamenting deep loss of her wealth, the wicked godspouse says, and nothing else. I met yesterday a former admirer of the woman in the days when she still indulged in maiden meditation, fancy free, and I said:

"How is Mrs. Blank enduring her heavy affliction?"

"Fairly well," was the answer. "At first she was inconsolable, but when I called on her the other day I saw that she was really beginning to take notice."

If she smiles or him at his next visit I shall surely begin to think that it is the frolicsome future he will be a rich man. The moral of all this is that we often pile up money for the other fellow to spend.

Talking about the financial wherewithal that makes the wheels of society go round, I had occasion not long since to inquire about an acquaintance who was dangerously sick. The person of whom I sought information was his sister-in-law, and in answer to my question, she said:

"Yes, I'm afraid poor Thomas will die, but he will leave my sister a very rich woman." The incongruous character of her remark amused me in spite of the solemnity of our interview, and I hurried away to hide the smile that I knew would culminate in a loud ha-ha. Luckily, the sick man recovered, and his wife will have to postpone being a wealthy widow for some time, if, indeed, she ever arrives at that distinction, for I hear her husband came near going under in the recent slump in the stock market.

What are riches, after all? I have known people credited with being worth millions of dollars who thought themselves poor, and it's a proverbial reflection among tradesmen that it is harder to collect a bill from those who are supposed to have retired with large fortunes or who have inherited great wealth than it is from the ordinary merchant.

The campaign of 1775 and counteracted in a great degree the effects of Braddock's defeat, while it also created unity among the American colonies, and paved the way for the war for independence twenty years later. The monument consists of a bronze group, representing the Indian King Frederick demonstrating to General Johnson the unwisdom of dividing his forces, and was designed by Albert Steinert. Frederick J. De Peyster of New York, as governor-general of the Society of Colonial Wars,

who never goes without anything he wants if he can get trusted, will put the account collector off from week to week and from month to month with the cool remark:

"I will pay you as soon as my dividends are cashed."

I was in a shop yesterday, when the proprietor came in greatly flustered.

"What is the trouble?" I asked in a sympathetic voice.

"Oh," was the rejoinder, "I have just learned that Billionaire started today on a trip round the world and will be gone a year."

"But how does that affect you?" I inquired.

"Badly," was the response. "He has failed to settle with me for the decorations of his last party, though he promised to give me a check this week. I hope he will sink to the bottom before he gets back," continued my friend, incorrectly and inconsequently as he lamented that his other well-to-do patrons were all out of town and would not give him a cent until late in the fall. "Hang it all," he exclaimed fiercely in conclusion, "I'd rather keep a peanut stand and get cash for my wares than do a credit business with the Four Hundred."

—Reports from different mountain towns in Bennington County, Vt., are to the effect that the advanced price in lumber has been a great boon to them, as all the work is hard at work supplying the demand. Two or three dozen years ago would not be looked at now as a ready market. Tyler D. Goodell of Readshoro, who controls about 3300 acres of timber land, in his vicinity, promising them work enough in the woods to partly pay for their purchase. In the neighboring town of Hoosick parties from Gardner, Mass., have purchased about nine hundred thousand feet of oak logs, which are being sawed there and then shipped to Gardner by rail.

—A site hunt for crows was got up in Illinois, and a total of 100,000 birds were killed, one man getting 200 birds. These birds have so multiplied in many localities as to become a serious nuisance.

—The Chinese have lately established an office of commerce—a kind of board of trade and agriculture, which has for its object the development of China's resources and the extension of its internal and foreign trade.

—A Southern farmer read the following advertisement in a Tennessee paper: "Send \$5 and learn how to get a pound of butter out of a quart of milk." He sent the money and received the butter. "Take a pint of milk and pour a quart of milk into it, then first place the butter in the centre of the part. Lift the butter out."

—Commerce between the United States and Canada was larger in the fiscal year just ended than in any preceding year. This is true both as to imports and exports. The figures of the year's commerce, presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, show that the imports from Canada amounted to \$54,600,410, and the exports to Canada, \$123,421,419. In this term is included British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

—Gardeners report the discovery by Mr. Edward Mallard, a Frenchman of a new metal called "s-lium." According to the English magazine, the discoverer claims that silicon costs but one-twelfth as much as aluminum and is lighter and stronger. It does not rust, and is therefore suitable for use in shipbuilding, for the manufacture of pipes, and for railroad construction. On account of its cheapness—and it is capable of a fine polish, resembling nickel—it would be desirable for manufacturing cooking utensils.

—Dr. A. G. Gulliford of the Connecticut Agricultural College feels confident that Connecticut will make the best pomological exhibit of any New England State at the St. Louis Fair. The fruits will be collected and will be kept in cold storage in this State until the opening of the exposition. Facilities for cold storage will be provided at St. Louis, and the exhibit will be kept in shape by new supplies.

—About five hundred persons attended the Cobain field meeting of the Massachusetts State Grange Aug. 6. Among the speakers was State Master G. S. Ladd, who said he thought the Grange organization had taught the farmer and his wife to be more thrifty, to live within their means, to be more enterprising, to be more successful in their business, and to be more successful in their social life.

—About 5000 persons attended the Grange meeting at the State Fair, and the Grange organization had taught the farmer and his wife to be more thrifty, to live within their means, to be more enterprising, to be more successful in their business, and to be more successful in their social life.

—In the evening there is a continual promenade on the beautiful and spacious broadway, Saratoga's Pennsylvania avenue, hundreds walking up and down, the hotel verandas crowded, their magnificent court yards scenes of festive gayety, the dazzling fountains cooling the breezes for the laughing throng, while the strains of sweet music wafted from the hotel orchestra as would please old Orpheus himself.

In the morning the proper thing is first a visit to Congress Park—but see, you are not the first to quaff this purer than nectar. It really seems as though the throng of ladies and gentlemen had come with the first rays of the approaching dawn, for it is yet but 6:30, and hundreds are sitting at the tables drinking this sparkling water.

**MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN**  
NEW ENGLAND AND  
JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

TELEPHONE NO. 3767 MAIN.

Tourists are ripe.

Fall is coming. The first football schedule has blossomed.

Yes, the Peekaboo Waist seems a very proper name for a modern feminine garment that we have all seen and noted.

Many a schoolboy will at least thank the schools for having made him able to read Goldwin Smith's opinion that school children are overtaxed.

The expression "beating the band" acquires a new significance in virtue of the strained relations between the Marine Band and the Federation of Musicians.

The opportunity is now offered our contemporaries to declare that real Bostonians deserve comparatively little credit for crossing the Arctic circle in an automobile.

The report that the wireless has been made the medium of telegraphing a money order opens up great possibilities for the American college undergraduate steaming home after his vacation.

It was a man named Rose who fell into a sugar vat the other day and came out completely sugar-coated. A sugar-coated man is curious enough, but a sugar-coated Rose is even more suggestive.

Organized opposition to Mr. Booker Washington's theory will hardly injure Mr. Washington's influence and will probably do a good deal toward educating his people to think about them.

Mountain climbing has cost the climbers some 150 lives already during the present season. The fact, however, need not discourage anybody from adventuring the new trolley line out at Blue Hill.

Milwaukee is working over an ordinance to establish a legal standard for boarding-house food. Having been made famous by her beer the city is evidently determined to clinch her fame by making an equal bid for the superexcellence of her hash.

The outlook for sheep raisers seems favorable. The foreign trade in mutton is likely to be good, since Australian competition has been checked by the droughts and New Zealand stock has been driven heavily to restock depleted Australian flocks. The wool branch of the business is also active and promises to remain so for the present.

How about the gramophones on the Charles? Now that the Park authorities are determined to enforce one kind of decency isn't it just possible that they may try to enforce other kinds? A gramophone in a canary may be perfectly novel and yet make life very unhappy for a great many persons who have advanced a step further in civilization than the owner of it.

The boom in Western farm land has been gradually subsiding the past few months until prices are reaching a more reasonable level. Even the speculators were beginning to feel that something was wrong when raw land remote from market was selling higher than improved good Eastern farms in the best localities. The recent drop in values will check speculation and inflation, and render more secure the position of the real farmers.

One of the advantages of carrying a gun in St. Louis is that you can use it to stop the trolley car. In fact, a man who had stopped a trolley after several unsuccessful efforts by pointing his revolver was afterward acquitted in court the other day; and the precedent is apparently established with full legal sanction. Visitors to the World's Fair will therefore do well to take their "weapons."

Mayor Knotts of Hammond, Ill., who is in a fair way to being nicknamed Nuptial Knotts on account of his efforts to persuade local merchants and manufacturers to employ only married men, is evidently unfamiliar with Bacon. "Certainly the best Workes," says Bacon, "and of greatest Merit for the Publick, have proceeded from unmarried or Childless Men, which, both in Affection and Meanes, have married and endowed the Publick."

In one, at least, of the recent shooting affairs of the South, the burden of provocation seems to lie upon the whites, who were offered the freedom of a black man's melon patch and repaid his hospitality by spoiling his vines. Unfortunately, the owner not only fired upon his ungrateful guests, but also shot some of the sheriff's posse that started to capture him after the first shooting. The affair seems a clear combination of just anger first and ignorant panic afterward.

The latest food humbug is the "embalmed apple," a Chicago product which is said to give to the person who eats it a sensation of having sampled something resembling the surface of fly paper. The Chicago fruit inspector has an effectual way of disposing of spoiled or unwholesome fruit. He carries a small kerosene can and pours a little of the oil on fruit which does not meet his approval. Possibly here is a hint for the oleo inspectors.

Free mail delivery is as popular as ever, and the number of routes is likely to be doubled the present year. The service as a whole is no doubt efficient and satisfactory, despite the recent scandals connected with the Washington management. But until the whole thing is conducted on a strictly business basis, there will be little use in urging further extension of Government control to include railways, telegraph lines and express companies. The people would as soon be robbed by trusts and monopolies as by a set of boodling Government officials.

The Vermont Board of Agriculture has been getting out an elaborate booklet showing many of the attractions of the State as a tourist resort and place of summer boarding and residence. Thus the summer boarding business officially confirms its place as a recognized branch of agriculture in Vermont. Some of the Maine seashore towns have likewise been publishing some interesting literature along the same lines. "The invitation of a Community," issued by the improvement society of Machiasport, Me., fully describes and illustrates the scenery, history and other features of the town. These are business-like methods and will

doubtless help to attract the prosperous business men of the cities. There are scores of attractive towns which might become flourishing summer resorts and afford the best of local markets for farm produce provided the advantages of the place were made better known.

The express companies comprise almost the only branch of the transportation industries which has shown no great tendency to join in forming a trust. The reason is plain. When parcels are sent over two or more express lines all the companies concerned may each charge full rates and thus tax the shipper at both ends of the route and in the middle. An express combine would be compelled to readjust rates with some decent regard to actual distances. While such a revision of rates would greatly stimulate many kinds of business, especially the shipment of live stock and farm produce, it might not at once increase the net profits of the carriers. Hence the lack of a trust in the express business. It is more profitable to agree to disagree, and, in fact, it appears that the companies have actually started to divide the territory in such a way that each concern may fleeces the public to the utmost. The only apparent promise of relief is in the possible addition of a parcel post service to the Government mail system. Competition of this kind might soon bring the express companies to terms.

The frequent occurrence lately of fires in which uninsured farm property has been destroyed must disturb the peace of many farmers whose buildings are unprotected. The seriousness of a fire loss comes close to tragedy, when a hard-working man who has worked the best part of his life to raise the mortgage is obliged to shoulder the debt again because his buildings have gone up in smoke with a forest fire or a lightning stroke. Even if there is no fire, the money paid for premiums is repaid in the sense of security afforded by an insurance policy. But there is another side to the question. Beyond doubt a very large number of property owners in villages and farm districts have rebelled against the recent exactions of the insurance companies. The rates for a three-year policy are about as high as the sum paid for a five-year policy half a dozen years ago, an advance of from sixty to seventy per cent. Rented farms are discriminated against very severely. Buildings left unoccupied a short time are assessed heavy charges for permits, besides which the payment in case of fire is reduced. Insurance companies claim that all is necessary, and that farm insurance does not pay them. But the farmer, bearing in mind on the one hand the large salaries and dividends paid by many of the companies, and on the other hand realizing the lower cost of Grange insurance and other mutual insurance enterprises, is somewhat inclined to doubt whether the tremendous advances and the annoying restrictions are required by the conditions.

There is a suspicion, in fact, that the companies have combined to fix the terms to suit themselves and to tighten up the screws all the business will stand. The best hope of relief seems to lie in the growth of the co-operative insurance societies, which, through careful selection of risks and low cost of management, are able to offer a very wholesome competition.

**The Men who Wear Cloaks.**  
Never place overconfidence in a man on account of his profession, and you will not be deceived. Burns said long ago, "Mankind is unwook weak and little to be trusted," and this saying has received a startling verification in the case of the defaulter Allen, who is now a fugitive from justice.

His integrity was unquestioned until his written confession was made, and it was shown that he had robbed the aged, the helpless and the orphan by stealing funds that were reserved for their benefit. He had all the outward appearance of a religious man, who loved his neighbor as himself, and yet he was corrupt to the heart's core. All without was as the marble smooth, but within he was morally rotten.

It is no excuse to say that he was made dishonest by stock speculations. What right had he to take money that did not belong to him in the hope of acquiring sudden riches? It is probable that at the beginning he believed he would be able to replace what he had taken, but he should never have made the first step that led to his wretched downfall. It is always the first dishonest act that counts. It inevitably leads up to further criminal proceedings, and the States' prisons are full of thieves who could not make good their stealings when a crisis came.

The sinner is always to be pitied. Even Allen is deserving of commiseration, when we think of the wretched life he has led for years, and which he must lead for the rest of his natural existence, though he may escape legal punishment. He carries about with him a hell of conscience which is far more torturing than any imaginable penalty might be after death.

But is he alone to blame for the losses that must now be made up by subscriptions in order to help the poor and the superannuated? Why were not sufficient safeguards thrown around him to prevent his robberies? A heavy and sanctimonious manner does not befit virtue any more than a light and merry one indicates immorality. The lesson to be learned from this pious person's wreck is that all men need watching, and those who are really upright will not object to any investigation of their methods. Supervision will not hurt them, and it will help to expose rascals, no matter what kind of cloaks they wear to conceal their devils.

**Roosevelt on Lynching.**  
President Roosevelt's letter to Governor Durbin, commendatory of his firm attitude in regard to the matter of lynching, is a communication that is really addressed to every right-thinking and loyal citizen in the land. In it Mr. Roosevelt indicates unmistakably that there is no justification for appealing to law in the case of negroes who have been accused of serious crimes against white women. The attempt of some papers to excuse the brutality of the lynchers on the ground of great provocation is an insult to civilized people. No apology should be made for a violation of the law by a mob that usurps the power of the courts, and sometimes inflicts death on innocent colored men on mere suspicion that they have committed criminal assaults.

The Baltimore Sun finds fault with the President's letter. It says he apologized for torture in the Philippines by American soldiers, because the Filipinos by their savage action goaded them into taking revenge. But what have the Philippines got to do with the lynching of negroes in the United States, anyway? Even if Mr. Roosevelt erred in regarding too lightly the offenses in the far-away archipelago which came into our possession unexpectedly, it does not prove that he is

wisely decided to give a diversity to their crops, and they succeeded in producing the Blue Mountain coffee, which is sold exclusively in England, where it is highly esteemed. Of late years there has been more coffee cultivated than sugar-cane, and bananas have been more widely grown than either, to say nothing of the immense quantities of oranges and pineapples that are gathered for export.

The wholesale destruction of the banana trees in the recent wind disaster was a great misfortune that will be severely felt, especially by the United Fruit Company of Boston, which has been so largely instrumental in increasing the prosperity of Jamaica. The supply of tropical fruit is likely to run short in New York, Boston and Philadelphia and in other cities that rely on the markets in these ports. On this account it is supposed that the Porto Ricans will take advantage of this situation to make their fruit industry more valuable. Porto Rico is as well adapted to the cultivation of oranges and bananas as is Jamaica, and on both islands oranges grow wild. It is thought that it will take eleven months to bring banana cuttings to fruit in Jamaica, and it is said that this will afford Porto Rico an opportunity to perfect its crops and push its fruit trade to the demand that cannot be met by Jamaica.

If the chance is improved, as it should be, by business-like methods in shipping, the permanent prosperity of Porto Rico will be assured. It has already greatly improved in tobacco culture, and the products from this source are in increased demand, owing to the deterioration of many old brands of Cuban tobacco. Altogether, it seems as if our new possession would prove a more valuable acquisition than pessimistic observers have supposed.

**A Chat on Dehorning.**

At the recent field meeting in Rutland, Mass., several prominent cattle owners were discussing the subject of dehorning somewhat as follows:

Dr. W. H. Way—I would rather see their horns off. It prevents serious injury from fighting.

E. A. Hersey—It depends somewhat on disposition. Some cows do no harm with horns on. Others are great bunters even when dehorned.

B. W. Potter—I left the horns on because the cattle look better. But the children and hired men have had several narrow escapes from quarrelsome bulls.

C. E. Parker—I admit I haven't nerve enough to dehorn my herd, but I should like to see the horns off.

A. Hersey—It is a simple matter and takes a few seconds. The animal is tied to the barnyard fence with a rope. His head is pulled around to one side with another rope. Two men handle the dehorner, which has four blades closing upon the horn from all sides, and the horn comes off in a moment. If it bleeds much from the stumps it stops by drawing a rope tight around the base of the horns.

These losses are hard to get at closely in dollars and cents, but the effect of poor roads on cost of hauling farm produce may be estimated more directly. In his address at the Kentucky Commercial Convention, G. A. Dunham reckons on the basis of a road ten miles long, over which the farmers of fifty square miles take their produce to the town and shipping station.

Counting four farms to the square mile, such a territory would embrace two hundred farms of 160 acres each. In some sections there would be smaller farms and more of them. The average distance traveled by each of these farmers in going from home to the railroad station and return, many of them living two or three miles at either side of the supposed main road, would certainly not fall under 12½ miles. An average of two-round trips per day would give twenty-five miles as a day's journey, which is certainly more than a loaded team can perform over a bad road. "Let us suppose," said Mr. Dunham, "that the farmers of this territory will produce a surplus for market, averaging each farmer to have one hundred bushels of wheat, fifty barrels of corn, five tons of hay and five tons of miscellaneous products. Counting that the average team can draw over the average bad roads at 1000 pounds, we will find that this territory will produce for market 1200 wagon loads of wheat, 1750 wagon loads of corn, one thousand wagon loads of hay, one thousand wagon loads of miscellaneous products, making in all 4950 wagon loads. Then, if it is possible to make two round trips per day as an average for this territory, it will require a driver with a span of horses and a wagon, 2475 days to move these surplus products to the railroad station. Counting the cost of the driver, wagon and team at \$2.50 per day, the cost of transporting these products will amount in the aggregate to \$618.15.

"It is a well-known fact that a team can draw twice as much freight over a good road as the same team can draw over a bad road. If this be true, and this same road should be made into good road, with easy grades, with smooth, hard surface, the same work could be done for just one-half or for \$3063.75. Just think of it! A joint stock community paying out more than \$3000 per year for the luxury of bad roads; an annual tax on each of them of more than \$15. In four years this annual tax would pay for building ten miles of good roads."

This estimate may be placing the direct cost a little too high. In actual practice double loads would not be carried on good roads. More usually loads one-third to one-half greater would be carried, and part of the saving would be in wear and tear of the hauling equipment and in the peace and comfort of the owner. But there are times also when speed is extremely valuable and the ability to make a quick trip to town at almost any time of year is a feature of the improvement much appreciated by farmers.

While the precise way in which each one of the two hundred or more farmers had saved his \$15 might not be so evident as Mr. Dunham's figuring would indicate, yet it is safe to say that very few of those benefited by the road would be willing to go back to the old steep, rocky, miry road on payment of the sum mentioned. Good roads are more than mere profit makers; they are also a modern improvement, one of the agencies which are bringing to the farmers the best general advantages the world affords. Such values cannot be reckoned wholly in dollars, but experience shows that the value exists.

**The Future of Porto Rico.**

In alluding to the hurricane in Jamaica the New York Tribune says it is not calculated to cause any such complete prostration as would be a similar disaster where the people had only one economic resource. Our esteemed contemporary points out that in the old days sugar was about the only large product of the island, but when the price for that staple was reduced, the plant-

this bill as likely to offer inducements to the present land owners to continue to reside among their countrymen, while the reform would conduce to the general benefit of all the Irish people. It will probably, though, do away in a great degree with the sporting aristocracy who looked upon Ireland as hunting territory, where the rights of the tenants need not be considered in the eagerness of the chase. Many a little cottage in the old times was unroofed by dogs in the pursuit of flying hares, who sought in the thatch a hiding-place from the coursers.

**Grading Honey for Market.**

In preparing honey for marketing, whether for home or abroad, it is always wise to remember that a neat, trim package finds the readiest sale. The one-pound section is, of course, the standard size nowadays, as consumers want an amount that they can purchase for twenty-five cents or less. We have seen honey exhibited in country stores with the sections just as they left the hives; propolis and all. We were not surprised to find the grocer paid eleven or twelve cents for it, when honey that was no better quality, but cleaned and put up attractively, was wholesaling for sixteen to twenty cents.

Honey should be carefully graded. That which is of extra nice appearance being white and perfectly filled and sealed, may be marked "Fancy." Next is No. 1 grade, being good, white comb, but the sections not being quite as perfectly filled out as the fancy grade. Honey that is a little dark is No. 2, while dark honey, such as buckwheat or kale, etc., is marked No. 3. Should there be any that was gathered from so-called "honey dew," it is to be kept by itself.

HILAS D. DAVIS.

Farmers should hold the power. We don't want the members of the Board of Agriculture appointed by those who don't know any more about farming than does a six-weeks-old calf.—Alden Derby, Worcester County, Mass.

**This Gasoline Engine**

is acknowledged to be reliable, all not so dear at any price. Reliability is the only test of cheapness. Write for our special offer No. 7. It is liable to save you money. We are the largest water supply house.

**Smith & Thayer Co.**  
236 Congress Street, BOSTON.

**Right Use of Wind Power**

is the satisfactory way of raising and maintaining the water and power needs of household purposes. But it all depends on the mill. Our **FAIRBANKS Steel Windmills** get all the force there is in the gentle breeze and they don't blow down when storms come. Built to embody and apply to best purpose the wind force available to them. All parts are of wood. We also make the Eclipse wooden mills, tanks, towers and all windmill belongings. Estimated given on inquiry. Catalog mailed free.

**CHARLES J. JAGER CO.**  
174 High Street, Boston, Mass.

Wanted at Harris Farm, North Scituate, R. I., two single men to work in dairy, one to assist manager. Americans preferred. Must be milk good habits. Accommodations are first-class, liberal wages are paid to worthy men.

BENJ. F. SMITH.

**Canada Unleashed Hardwood Ashes**

The best, cheapest and most lasting fertilizer in the world.

Now is the time to plow up your old meadows and re-seed them using wood ashes as a fertilizer, which will ensure you a good crop of hay for winter.

Joynt's Ashes mean quality. You get them as they are collected from house to house. Write for prices delivered at your depot and address

JOHN JOYNT,  
Lucknow, Ontario, Canada.

Reference—Dominion Bank, Wingham, Ont.

**MEDIUM SIZE**

**Yorkshire Swine Pigs**

For store and breeding purposes by

**W. W. RAWSON,**  
ARLINGTON, MASS. and NEWTON, N. H.

**AN ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY** can be had and plenty of money made by using our Well Machinery. LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFINN, OHIO.

BO

ARRIVAL

F

BEST

hide, tail

quality

third qua

\$7.00

\$2.75

Cattle

\$60.00

two-year

Bull

48.00

## The Markets.

## BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Aug. 26, 1903.

## Shots

## Fat

## Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals

This week...1200 5,475 75 23,741 2027  
Last week...1299 5,365 75 25,332 1969  
One year ago 3331 10,455 90 25,987 2340  
Horses..... 515

Price on Northern Cattle.

BEEF—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tail and meat, extra, \$6.00@6.75; first quality, \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$4.50@5.25; third quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00@7.50; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.75@3.25. Western steers, \$4.25@5.75. Store cattle—Fat, \$2.50@3.25; fresh milk cows, \$4.00@6.75; milch cows, \$3.50@4.25; yearlings, \$1.00@1.25; two-year-olds, \$1.50@2.00; three-year-olds, \$2.00@2.50. Steers—Per pound, live weight, 2½@3¢; extra, 3@3.25¢; sheep and lambs per cwt. live, 35¢@3.75¢; lambs, 34@3.65¢.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 5¢@5.25; live weight;射s, wholesale—retail, \$2.50@2.75¢; country dressed hogs, 7¢@7.25¢.

CALF SKINS—3@4¢ P. lb.

HIDES—Brighton—\$1.75@2.25 P. lb.; country lots, \$2.25@2.50.

CALF SKINS—3@4¢ P. lb.

TALLOW—Brighton, 3@3.25¢ P. lb.; country lots, 2.25@2.50.

FELTS—40@45¢.

## Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sheep.

Maine. Massachusetts. At Waterdown.

At Brighton. F. L. Howe 10 J. S. Henry 19

J. M. Ricker 30 O. W. Wallace 10

H. M. Lowe 15 W. H. Bardwell 6

Thompson &amp; Hanson 26 T. H. Brockway 20

Hanson 26 T. H. Brockway 20

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## Our Homes.

### Summer Pillows.

One cannot have too many cushions. They add much to the furnishing of a room; on the lawn, for wicker chairs or the hammock, the steps and the swing.

Those with washable covers are most favored for summer use. Handkerchief cushions are quite a fad now, and bordered handkerchiefs are manufactured especially for that purpose. Some are made of two large handkerchiefs stitched together with a frill of colored lawn or chambrey to match the colors in the border of the handkerchief. Another pretty way is to cut the handkerchief in four pieces, lay them in a square, so the corners come in the center. These four pieces are joined together with heading, through which a colored ribbon is run. A ruffie of lawn, dotted Swiss or embroidery finished the edge.

Checked gingham is a favorite material for summer pillow cases. Some are made up plain with a ruffle, but often a design in cross stitch in white cotton is worked out on the squares. Linen crash makes cool and serviceable pillow cases and is quite showy in drawn work over colors. The threads being coarse, the work is very rapid and effective.

The fine Panama netting makes cool and inexpensive summer pillows. Remnants can be bought very cheap. Two pieces are about twenty inches square and joined together with a binding of braid sewn on by means over a pillow of muslin filled with moss or curled hair.

Denim still holds its own. White mercerized cotton makes pretty work. Large interlaced circles worked in feather stitch over denim make a nice cover. Grass cloth makes cool covers. A design of hops worked in silvery green is effective. Embroidery hops in a cloth cushion, then put the cover on. When this comes off, of eat-o-nine-tails makes a good pillow filling.

EVA M. NILES.

### Ways of Cooking Eggs.

It may sound somewhat odd to speak of the "season" of eggs, since they are in evidence all the year round, but assuredly they have their season, in common with all other animal and vegetable products. When eggs are cheapest and most plentiful, they are also most wholesome. A housewife is wise to seek for as many ways of using them as she possibly can. Most people take an egg for breakfast, but a new way of poaching one for an invalid's tray is to butter the inside of a cup, separate the white from the yolk of a new-laid egg, which the former to a stiff froth and put this into the cup, making a cavity in the middle wherein to slip carefully the yolk. Squeeze a drop or two of lemon juice on the top, then set the cup in a small saucier of boiling water, and let it poach thus until the white is set firm. In the cooking the froth will rise so as nearly to fill the cup. Invert a plate over the cup and turn out the egg, sprinkle pinch of chopped parsley on the top; serve at once.

Another equally delicate mode of making a sweet dish for dessert is to poach the whipped whites in sweetened milk by dropping small spoonfuls in when it is near the boiling point. When all the whites have been poached and lifted out, the beaten yolks are added to the milk and stirred over the fire until a thickened custard is obtained; this can be flavored according to taste. Pour the custard into a compote dish, and set the poached whites on the top. Boil the hard three or four eggs; then immediately into cold water to prevent discoloration, then strip off the shells. Divide the eggs in halves, and cut off the points so that they will stand firmly on a dish; remove the yolks from each half, and to them add a spoonful of white breadcrumbs soaked in milk, the same amount of soft butter, some chives and sweet herbs minced, also salt and pepper, or, instead of pepper, a few drops of tabasco or tomato chutney will be an improvement. Mix these ingredients and refill the eggs. Butter fireproof china dish, sprinkle the bottom with fine herbs and crumbs, set the eggs thereupon and heat in a quick oven for just five minutes.

A pure is cooked separately by stewing well washed and picked sorrel in a little butter until it is so reduced that it can be beaten with a wooden spoon. Season this well with salt and pepper, and beat in a couple of spoonfuls of thick cream. The eggs are in the meantime baked in buttered cups, and when just set they are turned out on to the puree, a sprinkling of finely minced fresh onion on the top of each. This dish also should be served hot as soon as cooked. It goes without saying that any other kind of puree, or surrounded with stewed fresh peas; or a savory brown sauce might be substituted for the vegetable.

Another favorite dish of baked eggs is also easily prepared. Butter the bottom of a shallow enameled dish or a pie dish; sprinkle in first a few breadcrumbs; break into this as many eggs as the dish will reasonably hold without their running into one another, cover these thickly with grated cheese, a sprinkling of salt and pepper, pour in the greater part of a small jugful of cream and add one or two bits of salt butter. Set this dish in a moderate oven to brown the surface slightly and cook the eggs, then serve at once.—N. Y. Tribune.

### Unfermented Grape Juice.

Unfermented grape juice has valuable medicinal qualities, which have resulted in the establishment of so-called grape cures in European wine-producing districts to which physicians send debilitated patients during the season. The Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to have Americans who have vineyards take up the manufacture of unfermented grape juice, and the Government has just issued a bulletin giving directions for the treatment of the grapes. George C. Haumann is the author of the pamphlet, and his directions are so plain that any housewife can make unfermented grape juice for a family with very little trouble.

All that is needed is that clean, sound grapes, well ripened, but not overripe, shall be crushed and pressed, either in a small cider press or by hand. To press the fruit by hand, the crushed fruit should be put in a cloth sack and squeezed. Then the juice should be heated in a double boiler, so that it shall not come in contact with the fire, to a temperature of 100° F. The juice should never be heated above 200°. This heating prevents fermentation, and makes it possible to keep the juice for long periods.

After heating the juice should be allowed to settle in clean vessels, and then the clear liquid drained off into the bottles in which it is to be kept. The bottles should be heated to about an inch of the neck and then placed on a false bottom in a water boiler, with water up to an inch of their mouths. The water should be brought to a simmer. Then the bottles should be taken out, corked with corks that have been boiled in

water of 240° F., sealed with wax and set aside in a cool place to be used as wanted.

If the sterilization is at too high a temperature, or the grape juice is not filtered, the final product will be cloudy and may taste a little off.

Those who may wish to make unfermented grape juice in larger quantities kill the yeast by burning sulphur matches, made of strips of linen soaked in melted brimstone, in a clean oak until they will not burn in it, filling the oak a third full of grape juice, agitating and repeating the process until the oak is full, but they must be careful or the juice will taste of the hereafter.

Uncle Sam's experts say that grape juice is a good food. Here are some rules they recommend to a temperance nation:

Grape Nectar—Take the juice of two lemons and one orange, one pint of grape juice, one small cup of sugar and a pint of water. Serve ice cold. If served from punch bowl, sliced lemon and orange add to the appearance.

An Invalid Drink—Put in the bottom of a wineglass two tablespoonsfuls of grape juice; add to this the beaten white of one egg and a little chopped ice; sprinkle sugar over the top and serve. This is often served in sanitarians.

Grape Punch—Boil together one pound of sugar and half a pint of water until it spins a thread; take from the fire and when cool add the juice of six lemons and a quart of grape juice. Stand aside over night. Serve with plain water, apollinaris or soda water.

Grape Sherbet—For eight persons mix one pint of grape juice (unfermented), juice of lemon, one cup of sugar, and a pint of gelatin, dissolved in boiling water; freeze quickly; add beaten white of one egg just before finish.

Grape Ice Cream—One quart of unfermented grape juice, one quart of cream, one pound of sugar and the juice of one lemon.

Syllabub—One quart of fresh cream, two small cups of powdered sugar, whip half the sugar with the cream, the balance with the eggs; mix well; add grape juice and pour over sweetened strawberries and pineapples, or oranges and bananas. Serve cold.

Bohemian Cream—One pint thick cream, one pint grape-juice jelly; stir together; put in cups and set on ice. Serve with lady fingers.

Besides the recipes just given many more are enumerated, such as grape ice, grape lemonade, grape water ice, grape juice and egg, baked bananas, snow pudding, grape gelatine, junket and grape jelly, tutti-frutti jelly, grape float, grape jelly, grape juice plain, and grape soda water.

### A Hygienic Bedroom.

Every bedroom should be provided with the essentials for healthful sleep and the daily sponge bath.

As nearly as possible the room should be kept free from anything that would tend to contaminate the air.

It should be as large as one can afford, and the windows so arranged that they may be opened at the top and bottom.

If possible, the floor should be bare, and the rugs so small that they can be taken out of doors for ease of cleaning and airing.

Everything about the room should be washable.

The bed should be light, and fitted with strong castors, so that it may be readily moved.

The springs ought to be firm and strong, and the mattress of a kind that will not allow the heaviest part of the body to sink, and so cause the sleeper to lie in a cramped position.

Many people prefer a cheap, hard mattress next the spring, and a light one of hair on this; but any kind of a mattress is better than one that is too soft.

Above all, do not overfurnish the bedroom.—Chicago Journal.

### Much Virtue in an Onion.

The idea of an onion cure may not strike the fancy of the aesthetic; however, the experience of those who have tried it is that it works wonders in restoring an old-racked system to its normal state again. There are three kinds of doses in the onion cure, or three onion cures, as you may choose to put it. One is a diet of onions; the other is onion plasters, and the third is onion syrup.

It is claimed by those who believe in the onion cure that a bad cold can be broken up if the patient will stay indoors and feed on a liberal diet of onions.

Many people prefer a cheap, hard mattress next the spring, and a light one of hair on this; but any kind of a mattress is better than one that is too soft.

Above all, do not overfurnish the bedroom.—Chicago Journal.

### Domestic Hints.

#### EGG PLANT.

Egg plant is now found in the markets and is fresh and perfect as it is likely to be at any time during the year. One vegetable is enough for a good-sized family. Cut it into slices about half an inch thick, rub each slice with salt, put them into a deep bowl and cover with water, letting it stand over night so that they will be ready for use.

Onion syrup is a dose that can be bought of any druggist and is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a cold in the chest.

All this is probably quite true. For to be done up with onions, both inside and out, would be enough certainly to chase out any self-respecting cold.—Table Talk.

### Expanding Baby's Lungs.

"A mother should not let a little crying on the part of her baby disturb her," writes Mariana Wheeler, for twelve years superintendent of the New York Babies' Hospital, in a little handbook called "Plain Hints for Busy Mothers." "Crying," she continues, "is the only method the child has of exercising his lungs. He does not breathe deeply enough in early infancy to fill the lungs, but by an occasional good scream, and once in a while holding the breath, he gradually expands and strengthens his breathing apparatus."

I would not advise a mother to let her baby cry by the hour, but if he should without apparent cause cry violently, look over his clothing carefully to see that there are no wrinkles or pins disturbing him, that his hands and feet are warm; then, if there seems no reason for his crying or if he stops as soon as picked up, put him down and let him cry it out."

"The brightest children," says this sensible author elsewhere, "are those who are left for the most part to think out their own play and amusement. A mother can readily train her baby to be very little care, first by not handling him often and second by feeding him with absolute regularity. The 'goodness' of a baby depends almost entirely upon the mother."

After heating the juice should be allowed to settle in clean vessels, and then the clear liquid drained off into the bottles in which it is to be kept. The bottles should be heated to about an inch of the neck and then placed on a false bottom in a water boiler, with water up to an inch of their mouths.

The water should be brought to a simmer. Then the bottles should be taken out, corked with corks that have been boiled in

"It is a great mistake to put too much

clothing on an infant. It is not the quantity but the quality and the way it is distributed that determine the warmth. Numerous clothes cause wrinkles, which crease and injure the tender flesh. Nothing strengthens the muscles of a child so much as exercise, but held down by heavy clothes the baby simply cannot use his legs."

### The Habit of Not Feeling Well.

Few people realize that their ailments are largely self-induced. They get into a habit of not feeling well. If they get up in the morning with a slight headache or some other trifling indisposition, instead of trying to rise above this condition, they take a positive pleasure in expatiating upon their feelings to any one who will listen. Instead of combating the tendency to illness by filling the lungs with pure fresh air, they dose themselves with "headache tablets" or some other patent specific warranted to cure whatever ill they think they are suffering from. They begin to pity themselves, and try to attract pity and sympathy from others. Unconsciously, by detailing and dwelling upon their symptoms, they re-enforce the first simple suggestion of illness by a whole army of thoughts and fears and images of disease, until they are unified to do a day's work in their homes or offices.

It is said that man is a lazy animal. We are all more or less prone to indolence, and it is the easiest and most natural thing in the world for young people to accustomed themselves to lying down or lounging on a sofa because they think they are tired or not well. Much so-called invalidism is simply laziness, fostered and indulged from childhood. There is a great danger that girls who are delicate while growing up, and lounge around the house and lie down whenever they feel the least bit out of sorts, will form a habit of invalidism when they reach maturity. How often do we see such girls "brace up" at once when ever anything happens which interests or excites them! An invitation to a reception or a ball, or any other pleasant social function, acts like a tonic. For the time being an instantaneous cure is effected. They are as well as anybody until after the entertainment.—Success.

### Hints to Housekeepers.

To be comfortable when traveling is all a matter of knowing how, says the modern Frigidaire. If a woman is going on a long journey she should have a suit case, or hand-trunk, which, thanks to the ever present motor car, can always be at her side. In it should be a change of linen, a few separate waists, wherein to smarten up at the hotel, with plenty of neckwear, gloves, etc., and at the top within easy reach, a dressing rack with bathrobe and slippers to the knee, and a tray to hold the tea.

"We" said the maid, "are not quite as long as the one just described, and it was, while perfectly fitting, only half tight. All the seams were heavily strapped, and the front was double breasted. Two small pockets in the front added a "man-of-war" touch. The skirt was simple in its outline, yet very stylish. It had panels stitched to the knees, and escaped the ground, as all walking suits now do.

"Most women will feel incompletely equipped without at least one coat, and a suit will,

without doubt, be comfortable for a week or two with no care about trunks or the need of them. In the grip an astonishing number of things may be stored away. Besides the ordinary toilet articles there may be a small bag for powder and puff, a tiny cushion stuck full of every variety of pin, diminutive sewing companion, a small whisk broom, a medicine glass, a vinaigrette, nail file, buttonhook, scissors, hairpins, court-plaster, a brandy flask and various other small vials. Thus equipped the traveler can emerge at intervals from her room refreshed and shining and fill with envy the souls of her travel-worn and bedridden companions.

No one in these days thinks of papering or whitewashing a bungalow. The walls should be oil-painted in a flat finish—that is, without varnish, and if properly done they may be washed freely without injury to the surface. There are also several patent wall coverings resembling light cloths that are put up to suit the taste.

For blackberry vinegar put fresh blackberries in a stone jar and cover them with elder vinegar, allowing one quart of the vinegar to two quarts of the berries. Cover and let stand for forty-eight hours. Then strain the liquid, keeping the berries whole, and pour over one quart of fresh fruit. Again let it stand for two days, then repeat the process and stand for another forty-eight hours. At the end of this time strain through a cloth and to every pint of the liquid add one pound of sugar. Boil gently for five minutes, skim carefully and let stand at the back of the range for twenty minutes. Bottle and seal white. When a cooling drink is desired add the vinegar to iced water in the proportion to suit the taste.

An expert cook says that every palatable way to serve noodles is with boiled fish, instead of potatoes. Drop the noodles into boiling salted water, but reserve a few for frying. After allowing them to boil for ten minutes, stirring occasionally with a fork, pour into a colander, and while they are draining dry those that have been reserved to a golden brown. Heap the boiled noodles in a vegetable dish, and drop the fried fish lightly over the surface. Serve the fish with a cream sauce.

Look a little closely into it and you will find that human beings do not yawn only when sleepy or bored, as is generally supposed, but when cold or illious as well.

Chilliness and indigestion produce the same sluggish condition of the blood as drowsiness does, and consequently awaken the same disposition to yawn.

Let the reader who makes an ocean trip this summer look about him on deck some day. He will find that the passenger whose shawls are not wrapped closely around his limbs while he is seated yawns incessantly.

It is not an indication of sleepiness, but of stagnation caused by the cold.

Dyspepsia is another, and very common, cause of yawning.

To understand just how nature exercises the system by this simple little gymnastic course, think about it the next time you find yourself yawning, and analyze the sensations.

You will discover that stretching, loosening, expanding, mild as it is, extends to every part of the body. The tongue is one to even be felt in the toes.

In the entire region of the head we can actually see the physical culture in progress by standing in front of a mirror. The jaw drops, the cheeks are drawn down, the movement is communicated to the brow and scalp. The tongue and throat are affected as well as the entire neck.

One great trouble with apple jelly is its frequent insipidity. To obviate this, try flavoring the hot jelly mixture with rose geranium leaves, or with the juice of fresh pineapple.

### Fashion Notes.

#### \* \* \* The new hats are nearly all toque shaped, the predicted high crowned picture hat not having appeared as yet. Most of the importers doubt their appearance at all, they having met with small approval in European fashion centers.

The new toques are simple in design, but very graceful and becoming. Wings are almost invariably the principal decoration. A beautiful model in blue satin straw is merely a flat plaque folded into shape, and mounted on a brown lace straw foundation. Two brown velvet folds are laid across the top of the toque, and there other trimmings consists of two large wings in shaded brown tones, relieved with touches of white.

\* \* \* An all-white toque of soft straw has a facing of white crepe de chine, and has the top almost covered with dove's wings. Another has a lining of black velvet, and the wings shade into gray and brown.

\* \* \* A striking model in green and blue satin straw, the braids fitted in such a manner that each scallop seems to be tipped with a point of bright blue. The only decorations are two bright blue quills thrust through the straw near the front.

\* \* \* The sailor shape promises to be popular for youthful wearers. One of these has a rolling brim and a folded crown, and is made of brown and white straw, irregularly mingled in a sort of plaid. Gulls of brown velvet and two hand-made white wings trim the hat.

\* \* \* The first autumn importations are being shown in the shops, and from them one may obtain a general idea of the changes that the season will inaugurate. In the first place, it seems likely that the entire costume for autumn wear will be much more tight fitting than that of a year ago. The blouse front and the bolero are not seen at all, being succeeded by broad waist bands.

\* \* \* The sailor shape promises to be popular for youthful wearers. One of these has a rolling brim and a folded crown,

# RADWAY'S PILLS

ALWAYS RELIABLE  
PURE VEGETABLE.

THE GREAT LIVER AND STOMACH REMEDY.

Cures all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Piles, Etc., and renders the system less liable to contract disease.

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## Poetry.

## TWO SONNETS.

## REVELATION.

once, all too short, the longest summer day;  
From flower to flower, abrim with hope I went,  
Glad in the azure of the firmament,  
Calling on Life, to hasten and lead the way  
To the elysium of my dreams, that lay  
In some divinest hour that should be sent  
Ere the day's splendor should be wholly spent,  
And when the sun sank, clambered its delay—  
Behold, an unknown way toward which I  
prodded  
My feet have trod; but I have gone astray  
From that dream heaven, of which I was no  
guest.

And, wandering in a labyrinth, now essay  
To find some thornless spot, where I may rest;  
So long, so long, so endlessly long, the day.

## SONETTE.

Some time, it will not matter, if the sun  
Shines on June roses, or on winter's snow,  
If birds sing, or swallows flocking go,  
For with earth's mysteries I shall have done;  
Nor shall I even midnight tempest shun,  
With serpent lightnings writhing, to fro, and  
Nor soft delights, nor craven fears shall know,  
With goal of everlasting silence won;  
Then in Death's divine embrace, ye see  
The look of peace they wear, who cease from

Breath, not, oh, breathe not faintest sigh for me,  
Let me in that consummate moment keep  
My soul from memory of pain, and free  
From its familiar hold, unchallenged sleep.

MRS. WHITON-STONE.

## WAIT, MY SISTER."

Wait, my sister; make a patient,  
When his proud conceit you see.  
Let him think he knows it all,  
That the stars which fall  
From his lips to charm the girls  
Are of wisdom's choicest pearls.  
Calm yourself, although inclined  
To say: "I, too, have a mind."  
Wait, my sister; let him think  
That your pretty brain would shrink  
From attempting outwitting thought;  
Let him pity you and sat.  
Let him come and bill and coo;  
Ask to think your thoughts for you.  
Cultivate a pose refined—  
Don't say: "I, too, have a mind."

Wait, my sister; till you land  
Him completely at your hands?  
When he has tied the knot,  
Show him plainly what is what.  
Introduce him to his fate  
All his actions resign—  
Give him pieces of your mind.  
—W. D. N., in Chicago Tribune.

## WHO SMILES IN THE RAIN.

The coward may smile  
When there's sun all the while—  
It's braver to smile in the rain.  
The weakest may joy  
When there's naught to annoy—  
He's bolder who smiles through his pain.  
And then, when there's sun, when there's bird  
song and breeze,  
When gloom's put to rout and discouragement  
fees.  
What need has the world  
Of the mouth corners curled  
In the cheerful smiles, when the fields and trees  
Are smiling so broadly that nobody sees  
The wee bit of brightness you're giving the  
while?  
But days when it's rainy there's need for your  
smile.

The weakling may smile  
When there's brightness the while—  
It's better to smile when there's rain.  
The gloomy may joy  
When there's naught to annoy—

He's bolder who smiles through his pain.  
And then, when there's sun, when there's bird  
song and breeze,  
When gloom's put to rout and discouragement  
fees.

What need has the world  
Of the mouth corners curled  
In the cheerful smiles, when the fields and trees  
Are smiling so broadly that nobody sees  
The wee bit of brightness you're giving the  
while?

But days when it's rainy there's need for your  
smile.

—S. W. Gillian, in Baltimore American.

## IN A CLERGYMAN'S FAMILY.

Just four years old, and sick abed,  
"Tis a pa I want," she said and said;  
But mamma said and said her nay,  
For he was busy indeed that day.

Then a desperate girl was she,  
And claimed the rights of clergy,

"I'm a sick woman," she said,

"I want my minister," she pined,

And got him at once, she did!

WILLIAM BRUNTON.

## THE OLD SPRING.

A path that leads from the kitchen door,  
Through a little garden plot,  
Down past the apple trees  
That grow in the pasture lot,

Thence on through a beechen avenue

Till you hear the waters trill

I pon the pebbles and over the stones

By the old spring under the hill!

The old spring under the hill is cool,

With blithe cool and rifts of spray,

Its air is gay and fresh and sweet

As the air of a summer dawn.

The song of a bird in the trees above,

Below the song of a rill,

Are the only sounds that are heard around

The old spring under the hill.

How oft we have trifled in other days,

When boys and girls at our play,

To the shade and stillness of that old spring

Remote from the garish day!

How oft by its sparkling waters clear

We have knelt and quaffed our fill!

And never a draught was so sweet as that

From the old spring under the hill.

The years are many, the years are long,

Between us and that fair time;

We hear no more the tinkling song,

Nor the water's silver chime;

But oft in the mirror of memory

We can see the image still

Of the winding pathway, the shadows deep,

And the old spring under the hill.

—Denver News.

Latimer on the lawn, until she suggested the summer house of Sir Humphrey as being the coolest, drollest place, and providing awful fun watching the people in the boats.

"They're all in love with each other, and so funny to watch! Do come, dear Sir Humphrey!" Clarissa had been sent to the shops to match wool for Mrs. Latimer. Mr. Latimer had thought the walk would do her good.

The thermometer registered 80° in the shade.

Sir Humphrey passed the time pleasantly by introducing his companion in the method of making money on the Stock Exchange. She understood everything, so wonderfully did he explain things.

She said so.

He had endeavored to enlarge Clarissa's mind on the same subject on the day previous. She had not understood him. Sir Humphrey had no doubt of that.

She had made a foolish remark to the effect that she preferred the methods of burglars. They, at least, took their chance of getting caught by a policeman or shot by the man they were robbing.

In the evening, when the moon was just clear, Sir Humphrey finished his walk and went down to the river to meet her companion.

"I've invited Gus to go for a moonlight row, but Pa must think you're with me. He don't mind my being late, then," she had said, as they left the dinner table. "Be sure you're there nine, so that we can come in together, and don't let Pa see you alone."

While Pa slipped his port in after dinner contentment, Clarissa wandered in the rose garden, and enjoyed the lover that was to come.

She did not dream of the lover that was coming.

Sir Humphrey finished his walk and went out into the garden. Mr. Latimer said this share of his joys and sorrows—but not his portion—that he hoped Clarissa would have the sense to come in. Her health was too delicate for the night air.

She had broken from them and rushed for home, too frightened to make a sound, and from that time had dreaded the peach season.

She had been from kettles to the door. Now she looked from kettle to the door. Nell would not come, and in another minute it would be too late. Bob turned desperately to the door, and was about to knock when he saw her.

"Come here," she called to the man.

He looked toward her, hesitated, then turned away.

"Man! Come here!" she called, frantically. "Quick!"

The man appeared at the door, his cap in his hand. "Did you call, little girl?" he asked quietly. Bob's heart gave a throb of relief. He could not have known that she would size up to him.

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She had broken from them and rushed for home, too frightened to make a sound, and from that time had dreaded the peach season.

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**The Horse.****Horse Dealers' Tricks.**

"There are tricks in every trade, but I think that men who deal in horseflesh have a few more than those engaged in other occupations," said Samuel Ford, in the Milwaukee Sentinel. "One of the directions in which the graftor in this line turns his attention is to making horses appear younger than they are, and there are scores of methods for accomplishing this purpose. The usual way of telling the age of an equine is to examine its teeth. A horse has a full set when five years old, and this consists of forty teeth. Six months later the nippers, or front teeth, become marked by a natural cavity, and it is the presence or absence of these markings that demonstrates the exact age of the horse. As it gets older the cavities begin to wear away, and it is then that the fakir gets busy. In order to reproduce the markings the surface of the teeth is cut with a steel tool, and the requisite black lining of the groove burned in with nitrate of silver. In this way the animals that have passed their tenth birthday are palmed off as five-year-olds. If so desired, a three-year-old may be made two years older by chiseling away the side milk teeth, which are naturally present until the fifth year."

"It is not in that line alone, however, that the fakir operates," continued Mr. Ford, "for there are other things which call the attention of a close observer to the advanced age of a horse. One of these is a hollow which invariably appears on the forehead directly over the eyes. If a sale is in prospect, the cunning agent introduces a fine-pointed blowpipe through the skin and blows gently through this until the skin is perfectly level. Skill is also required to conceal the fact that a horse is broken-winded, for drugs and chemicals of various kinds are used in doing this. Another graft is to conceal the fact that a horse is lame. This is often done by inserting something in the shoe so as to make the other hind, or fore, foot, as the case may be, lame also, and while this gives the horse a peculiar gait, it makes the feet work alike. These are, of course, only a few of the more common forms of trickery with which horse dealers have to contend."

George A. Fuller, a noted driver, is seriously ill at his home in Tennessee at the age of seventy-five. He was for some years in charge of a school in Russia for educating trainers, and returned to America a year ago. He has been paid the compliment of having a race horse named after him.

E. E. Smathers has bought the trotter Swift (2.152) from John F. Cockerill. Swift won a matinee race recently, trotting the two heats in 2.04 and 2.08, beating Smathers' Ida Highwood (2.09), that lately won a matinee race in 2.08.

With fourteen starters, the Saratoga Special furnished exciting sport for a crowd of nearly ten thousand persons. Aristocracy, John E. Madden's chestnut colt, won the rich stakes of \$22,000 and the \$2500 cup for his owner, Hermis, E. R. Thomas' colt, won the first race, beating Major Daingerfield by a length. There were three starters in the second race, the steeplechase handicap, and Tankard had no difficulty in winning it. The fourth race was the Travers stakes of \$10,000 for three-year-olds, there being six entries. Ada May, J. B. Hagglin's filly, took the money, giving Reliable, W. C. Whitney's colt, a fast race.

In raising a foal on cow's milk, great care must be exercised in order to keep the bowels right. The milk should be diluted with one-fourth its volume of water; it should be sweetened with sugar and always be fed at blood temperature. The foal should be fed at least six times in twenty-four hours during the first three months, and care must be taken not to overfeed; there is more danger of overfeeding than underfeeding at this time. As the foal grows older, less water should be added to the milk. Oil meal made into a jelly by boiling and shorts prepared in the same way as gruel are excellent for a motherless foal.

For horses fagged out after a tiring journey, there is no safer or better tonic than a "white drink," made by stirring a pint of oatmeal in a pail of water off which the chill has been taken. Drinks of this kind are not only good thirst quenchers, but they also seem to act as restoratives.

Dexter, the black stallion, thirty-nine years old the coming December, owned by Marion Monson of Fort Fairfield, Me., is thought to be the oldest horse in New England. He was bred and raised by Mr. Monson, so there is no question whatever about his age, having been foaled in Houlton in December, 1864.

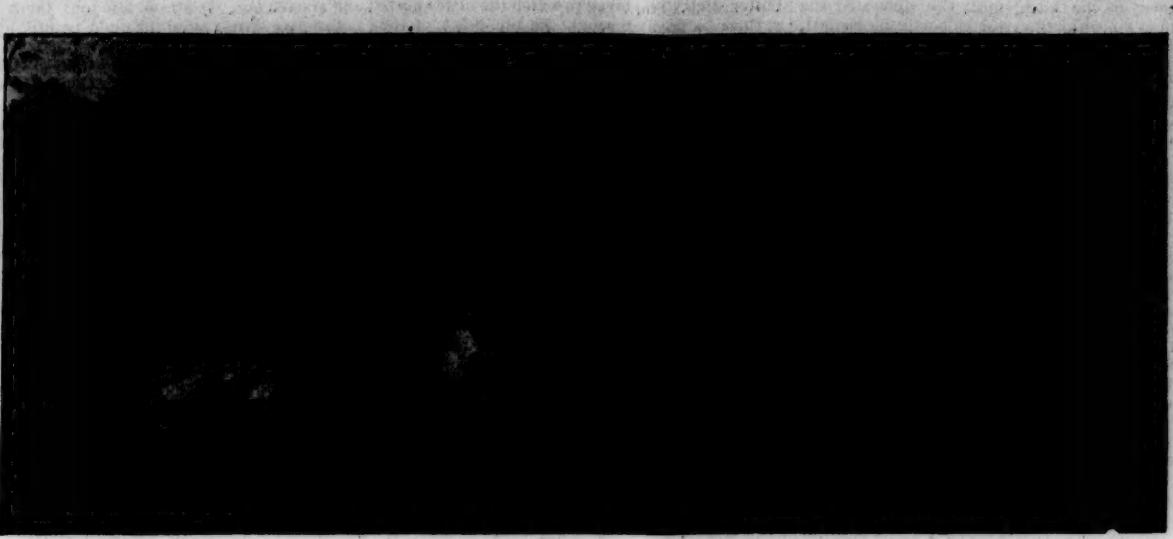
Lou Dillon is now only a half second behind Crescens. She trotted the Cleveland track on Friday of last week in 2.02. Quarters: .30, 1.00, 1.31, 2.02. A wind down the stretch is all that prevented her from breaking all records.

**Notes from Washington, D. C.**  
Colonel-General Guenther at Frankfort, Germany, sends an interesting report to the State Department on the efforts and experiments which are being made to obtain an efficient cross between the horse and the zebra. Zebras are, it seems, peculiarly immune from many of the diseases which trouble horses and cattle. Crosses which have been made have developed the "zebra," which is said to be in many ways superior to the mule; it is much livelier, has extremely hard hoofs, and is stated to be fully as intelligent. The German government is manifesting much interest in this animal, and the zoological gardens at Berlin possess many fine specimens, the zebra stripes being well preserved. The full-grown zebra stands about four feet high with a sixty or sixty-five inch girth. General Guenther reports that the experiments thus far have been so successful that it is predicted that the zebra will during the present century completely supersede the mule.

**A Clever Rig**

Attracts considerable attention, especially if everything is in keeping. A harness, a cart, whip, driver, and all must be quite like the grooming and attention shown to the horse. A horse to be lively, well and attractive must be properly fed. Glazier will nourish his skin and produce soft, silky hair. Perfectly harmless. Article of unquestionable value. Found in the best stables. Printed matter if you want it. Price \$2. delivered.

W. S. FARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.  
General Distributors.



AT THE SHADY SIDE OF THE PASTURE.  
Herd of G. L. Kirk, Wayne Co., Pa. See descriptive article.

That Americans are going to Canada is evidenced by a report received from Consul Burk, Ontario.

Homestead entries, he quotes, made in the Canadian Northwest for the year ended June 30, 1903, numbered 31,002, as compared with 14,286 for the year ended June 30, 1902—an increase of 16,713. The figures for the month of June, 1903, show 6644 entries, compared with 3349 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of 3256.

Many of these entries are undoubtedly made by foreigners from across the water, but our own statistics show that a good many Americans are leaving the United States to take up Canadian claims. Secretary Wilson expresses the belief that the Government would be wise to offer those homeseekers who are leaving our country an opportunity to find new and desirable homes in the United States through the irrigation of some of our fertile but arid Western valleys.

Over 6,500,000 farmers' bulletins were distributed by the Department of Agriculture last year. The demand for some of these bulletins was so great as to necessitate a number of reprints of the same.

"What were the most popular of the farmers' bulletins issued by the department?" I asked Mr. Joseph Arnold, assistant chief of the publication division.

"Probably the most sought after bulletin," he answered, "was 'Good Roads for Farmers' (No. 30), also bulletin No. 36, entitled 'Earth Roads.' There seems to be a general awakening all over the country on the good roads subject. Another bulletin in much demand is No. 51, 'Standard Varieties of Chickens.' This pamphlet could, I believe, be read with profit by every farmer not already a chicken fancier. The efficiency of the average barnyard fowl is far below what it should be, and yet it is such an extremely easy thing for any farmer to breed up his barnyard flock to probably fifty per cent greater productiveness. Over 125,000 of these bulletins were distributed. Another closely allied pamphlet (No. 141) is 'Poultry Raising on the Farm,' of which 130,000 were called for. This publication goes more into the care of chickens, diseased incubators, brooders, etc., and the diseases which young chicks yet fail to, along with their remedies. Bulletin 106, 'Breeds of Dairy Cattle,' has also proved a very popular one, 125,000 copies having been distributed during the year. This is another subject which interests almost every farmer throughout the country. Bulletin 55, 'Dairy Herds,' also was requested to the extent of ten thousand copies. This bulletin, written by Major Alvord of the dairy division, has some extremely valuable suggestions for farmers who are in the milk and dairy business or contemplate embarking therein. The 'Fruit and Garden' (No. 154) is a valuable little bulletin of which we distributed 80,000, notwithstanding it was published well along in the year. The 'Vegetable Garden' is an old publication of the department which has been reprinted many times, but the demand for it continues, and sixty-five thousand copies were sent out last year. The 'Apple and How to Grow It' (No. 113) was in demand to the extent of ninety-five thousand copies.

'Practical Suggestions for Farm Buildings' (No. 126) appeals to the farmer of all sections, and we printed and distributed an even hundred thousand of this.

It is a forty-eight page pamphlet, containing a large number of drawings and cuts, which enable the farmer who is not a carpenter or mechanic to himself make a good many needed improvements, utilizing his own or his hands' spare time, and at the cost of only the raw materials of lumber and nails and possibly paint. Bulletin No. 170, 'Principles of Horse Feeding,' although but recently issued, has been in great demand, as every farmer is presumed to have at least one horse which needs feeding.

"I would like to say a word right here," however, said Mr. Arnold, "about the distribution of these bulletins. The department's supply is very limited, whereas every member of Congress and the Senate has his quota of the same and we would appreciate it if farmers would apply to their own congressmen. 'The appropriation' for publishing them comes from Congress and it is but right that congressmen should know of the demand, as well as have the opportunity of supplying it. Of course, in case their supply becomes exhausted, a direct application to the Secretary of Agriculture will always find us very glad to furnish the farmer with the desired publication if we have it, or if not, as soon as a supply is printed. The division of publication has a printed list containing the titles of about 175 farmers' bulletins, covering almost every feature of farm work and growth, and we will be glad to furnish this list upon application. The bulletins are usually short—covering from twelve to forty pages—condensed articles which even the extremely busy man can easily find time to glance over and pick from useful points."

Exports of breadstuffs for July were small, being only \$11,000,000, against \$18,000,000 for June. The figures for the first seven months of the year, however, were \$11,000,000, against \$89,000,000 for the corresponding months of last year.

Exports of hogs and cattle have been heavy thus far this year, as compared with the figures for last year. The June and July figures for 1903 were \$3,600,000 and \$3,500,000, respectively, against \$1,900,000 and \$1,700,000 for June and July of 1902.

The cotton crop is bringing money into the South this year all right. The Treasury export figures for the first seven months of the year are \$154,538,000, representing \$149,000 bales. The year 1902 saw a larger exportation during the same period, namely,

3,636,210 bales, but the price received therefor was only \$109,800,000.

Exports of corn for July, 1903, were 5,155,000 bushels, against 489,000 bushels last July. Corn meal likewise shows a large increase, due, of course, to the extremely short corn crop of the year. The corn-meal export in July, 1903, amounted to ninety thousand barrels, against twenty-three thousand barrels for July, 1902.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

**From Factory to Farm.**

Thousands of men in every large city who have reached middle age—honest, sober, industrious men—are living in daily dread of the hour when, through no fault of their own, their advancing age will lead to the loss of their situations; and every time the superintendent or general manager glances toward them as he passes by, each feels that he is thinking: "It's about time I put a younger man in your place, old fellow."

To such men the advertisements of "Farms for Sale" have a peculiar interest, and they wonder if it would be possible for them to make a living for themselves and families on a farm. City born and bred—many of them—with no knowledge of the difficulties or delights of farm life, they yet look forward to it with mingled hope and fear as the only possible escape from the situation.

To such men G. A. C., Willington, Ct., offers in the New York Tribune the following history of a city man and family, who, without any knowledge of farm life, bought a farm in northern Connecticut nine years ago, and who, with little physical strength and handicapped by ignorance of farm work and lack of capital, has yet made a good living and constantly increased the value of the farm. At no time in these nine years has there been a desire on the part of any member of the family to leave the farm and go back to city life.

**HIS OWN BOSS.**

The freedom of it, the being your own boss, the getting out of the whirl and rush of the city, and the gratification of that instinct in the heart of man that leads him as old age approaches to get back to Mother Earth from whose breast he came and to which he will soon return, are all experiences for which money cannot compensate. I had often read the phrase, "Communion with nature," and in a vague and indefinite way thought I knew what it meant; but the real delight and deep joy of it that come to the heart of a man when his life is so attuned to his surroundings that he almost unconsciously thinks God that he is alive, was an experience I had never had until I came to live in the country.

The panic of 1893, closing the factory in Brooklyn where for several years I had been employed as shipping and receiving clerk, decided us to look for a farm at once. It was useless to look for another situation, no one seemed to know where our factory would be opened again; meanwhile \$28 a month rent was eating a hole in our savings; so one day my wife and I started out to look at farms, and finally concluded that a farm of eighty acres in northern Connecticut which we could buy for less than \$1000 was the best for the money that we had made us a cash profit of over \$100. The next year the profit was \$131, and in 1900, with 120 hens, our account showed a net profit of \$200.14. This was the largest profit per hen that we have ever made. They were a cross of white Wyandotte and white Leghorn, and were the best layers I ever saw. We shipped all our eggs to Worcester, Mass., and broilers and fowls to Hartford and Springfield. Nineteen hundred and one showed a profit of \$305.81, and last year we cleared \$327.44; this from 216 hens and pullets on hand Jan. 1, reduced to about 125 by sales of fowls during the summer, would make the average number kept during the year about 100 head.

The above figures show that the net profit from our fowls has been for several years about \$2 per hen. Whether this average can be kept up with larger numbers of fowls is doubtful, but my aim is to keep about five hundred hens and raise chicks enough to replace half of them every year. The profit from these will support a small family in the country in comfort, and the labor is not heavy or difficult. O. W. Mapes of Middletown, N. Y., keeps seventeen hundred hens, and claims that one man can care for two thousand. He is four miles from a railroad station. Of course, the nearer one is to express office and grain dealer, the less time has to be spent on the road.

**FARM BARGAINS.**

Plenty of farms can be bought for \$600 and upward, on which an industrious man can make a living for himself and family; farms where the buildings are worth twice the amount asked for the whole farm. Why are they so cheap? Because, in many cases, the children went to the city and have been more or less successful; the old folks have died, and the young people will take almost any price to get rid of what they have no use for. Thus is the door of hope left open for the city worker who feels that his advancing age will soon compel him to seek other means of making a living; and freedom, health and happiness may still be within his power.

**A DIFFICULT START.**

I had never handled a plow; none of us knew how to milk or to make butter, and it was upon this latter that our only source of income depended, for the man from whom we bought the farm was furnishing butter to a restaurant in a village six miles away, and we were depending on that market for our cash income.

It was the middle of September; the grass still green; the ground covered with big, nice apples, and there was an appearance of restfulness and peace about the little eight-roomed cottage situated in a corner of the apple orchard that gave no indication of the many hours of hard work we were afterward to put in on the farm. The farm is situated on the southern slope of a hill ending in a ravine through which flows our trout brook; to the south of the brook rises the still higher hill whereon is the village, with store, postoffice, church, school, etc., one quarter of a mile away.

The family will never forget that first night on the farm. I had been detained in New York owing to the difficulty of getting my money in that panic time, and my wife and two granddaughters arrived to find that the furniture—shipped several days before—had not got there, and the farmer of whom we bought had just moved his last load out. As night approached they were without a light, table, chair or dish, with three cows to be milked, and they were worrying because I had not come on the afternoon train as arranged. But we had good neighbors.

One came and milked the cows, and another sent word to have the family come and stay over night with her, and when I arrived in the morning with the word that the furniture was at the station all clouds passed away.

We hired a boy who knew how to milk,

and after a while my oldest granddaughter and myself both learned how. She was sixteen, and although city bred, just delighted to take a hoe and follow me into the field. We hired the plowing done and then we planted a lot of potatoes; after they were up there came on a rainy spell, and when the ground got dry enough to hoe the weeds had completely covered the potatoes, so we had to pull the weeds until we could find a potato hill and then hoe around

it. But the hot sun soon made the weeds look sick, and we raised a good crop.

Before we had been in the country two weeks we found that a horse was an immediate necessity. Horse dealers had been trying to sell us old plugs, but I had decided to get a good horse, so one day I went to Willimantic and bought a three-year-old Goldbeater colt, with harness and two-seated top carriage, and started to drive fourteen miles late in the afternoon over unknown roads to the farm. While under the circumstances it was not wise to buy such a horse (an old plug used to farm work is what I would recommend), it so happened that I "struck oil" in buying Ben, for he has been not only useful but the pet and pride of the family ever since.

Our only cash income was from the butter made from the three cows, until the next berry season, when they helped a little, and I increased the berry patch until it brought us in \$2 to \$3 a day during berry time. We also increased the number of hens until we had fifty or more, and found them the most reliable source of income with the least labor of anything we had. After two years we sold two of the cows, for I came to dread that long, cold drive in winter of six miles to the north over roads sometimes impassable with snow, and began to develop the hen business seriously, as our main support. Each year since we have built more henhouses and raised more chicks, until now we keep more than three hundred over winter, and raise five to six hundred chicks each season. Five years ago we set out four hundred peach trees, and in the hen yards about thirty plum trees, and last year these began to bear, and added materially to our resources.

**CHAP LIVING.**

It is surprising to a city man who has been earning—and spending—\$25 a week to just support his family, to find out on how little money he can live in the country. If he raises his own milk, butter, eggs, pork, lard, ham, etc., and potatoes, berries, apples and all fruits for winter preserves, he does not have to buy much except flour, sugar, tea, coffee and meat, and he can raise a good part of the latter by keeping his calves until a year or two old.

**HELPED BY THE HENS.**

In 1898 we began to keep an account with our poultry, and found that our fifty hens had made us a cash profit of over \$100. The next year the profit was \$131, and in 1900, with 120 hens, our account showed a net profit of \$200.14. This was the largest profit per hen that we have ever made. They were a cross of white Wyandotte and white Leghorn, and were the best layers I ever saw. We shipped all our eggs to Worcester, Mass., and broilers and fowls to Hartford and Springfield. Nineteen hundred and one showed a profit of \$305.81, and last year we cleared \$327.44; this from 216 hens and pullets on hand Jan. 1, reduced to about 125 by sales of fowls during the summer, would make the average number kept during the year about 100 head.

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**SCIENCE AND OLD AGE.**

From twenty to fifty a man should live for himself and his family, from fifty to one hundred for